The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,245.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

WORTLEY—CALDER—February 7th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, Mr. Robert Alfred Wortley, to Miss Louisa-Jane Calder.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
,, Muscat	7th	,, Bushire	19th
,, Bunder Abbas	9th	,, Bunder Abbas	23rd
,, Bushire	12th	,, Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............11th and 25th.

Kurrachee on............10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Masulipatam	6	20
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Madras	10	24
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Colombo		21	,, Colombo		28
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Tuticorin		29
,, Madras	15	30	,, Cochin	16	1*
,, Masulipatam	16	1	,, Calicut	16	1†
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Cannanore	17	2†
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Mangalore	18	3
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry ,,	Sunday.	Beypore .. ,,	Sunday.
Vingorla ... ,,	Sunday.	Calicut ... ,,	Sunday.
Goa ,,	Monday.	Tellicherry ,,	Monday.
Carwar ,,	Monday.	Cannanore ,,	Monday.
Compta ,,	Monday.	Mangalore. ,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore ,,	Tuesday.	Compta ,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore ,,	Wednesday.	Carwar .. ,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ,,	Wednesday.	Goa ,,	Wednesday.
Calicut .. ,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. ,,	Thursday.
Beypore ... ,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry, ,,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th proximo)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," Knight, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class..........£45 }
Second Class..........£25 } ,,

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 800 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched about the 20th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 }
Second Class..........,, 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class..........,, 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1863.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. Bouverie, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, Mr. J. Morton Flanagan acting as our Agent and signing our Firm per procuration.

FELL, GREGSON & Co.,
10th Feb. 1866. p. pro J. Morton Flanagan.

FOUND, a liver coloured RETRIEVER DOG. Anybody proving Ownership and paying cost of Advertisement and expenses may have him on application to Mr. J. J. PARTRIDGE, Hummum Street.

14th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are respectfully informed that the PRICES for the SEATS on the new Grand Race Stand, at Byculla, are REDUCED for the two last days of the Races, to

Rs. 3 each for Chairs, 1st Class.
Rs. 2 ,, ,, Benches, 1st Class.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—In accordance with Section XXXVI. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, Notice is hereby given, that the Audit of the Municipal Accounts for the years 1864 and 1865 will commence on the 1st proximo at the Office of the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

Copies of the Accounts to be audited will be open in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, for seven days before the commencement of the audit, to the inspection of all persons interested.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS at this Branch will be CLOSED from the 19th till the 28th instant.

Shares transferred after the 28th instant will be exclusive of the Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, which will be declared in London early in March.

Every old £100 Share of the Agra and United Service Bank having been sub-divided into two £50 Shares of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), the Directors have issued Certificates for the entire number of Shares held by each proprietor after such sub-division. Shareholders are therefore requested to deliver to the Bank their present Certificates of both old and new Shares in exchange for these new Certificates, which are now ready.

J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, February 19th, and days following.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the Sale, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited, and the Lots resold for the benefit of the State.

Lots will be put up to suit purchasers. For further particulars and inspection of articles apply to the undersigned.

Bolts, Copper, long, from..........3 to ⅝ inches.
Bar Iron, round, from..........5½ to 1¼ ,,
,, ,, square, from..........5½ to ⅝ ,,
,, ,, flat from..........6 by 1¼ to 1 by ⅞
,, ,, ,, ,, ...5 by 3 to 2½ by 1
Rope, Europe, from..........6 to 8 inches.
Tubes, Boiler, brass..........5-10 by 3 1176 No.
,, ,, ,, ...6 by 3½ 72 ,,
,, ,, ,, ...4½ by 2½ 101 ,,
,, ,, ,, ...6 by 3 495 ,,
,, ,, ,, ...6-2 by 3 169 ,,
,, ,, ,, ...6-4 by 3 83 ,,
and others of sizes.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, amending the Articles of Association passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 23rd November 1865:—

1st.—To add the following words to clause 16 of the Articles of Association—"On payment of a fee of one Rupee."

2nd.—That the regulations contained in Clause 33 of the said Articles of Association shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

3rd.—That in lieu and instead of Clause 33 there be substituted the following:—"That no business except the declaration of a Dividend shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least fifteen Shareholders be present at such meeting."

4th.—To amend Clause 69 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "six months" in the second and third lines respectively of such Clause, and substituting the words "twelve months."

5th.—To amend Clause 73 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "The Auditors cannot be Shareholders in the Company" in the first line of such Clause.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	AS.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	,,	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	,,	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	,,	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	,,	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	,,	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	,,	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	,,	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	,,	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	,,	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	,,	2	12
The Derby Scarf	,,	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	,,	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 31st December 1865.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To issue the Fifty (50) New Shares sanctioned and confirmed at a previous General Meeting, and to decide the rate of premium the said Shares shall be issued to non-Shareholders.

4th. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, 12th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી ઇશપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.

2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.

3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE," by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c. Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2¼ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1350.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. } Messrs. Timothy
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. } Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Coles.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. } Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Co.,
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. } Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY. { *Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meetings, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C, or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C., or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

PROFESSOR VANEK, AND COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has the honour to announce their second

MAGICAL AND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,
With an entire Change of Programme.

REMEMBER MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 7	Gallery	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 4	Pit	,, 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square. J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICE.—STOLEN, a Silver double case English WATCH, No. 11479, with a English Gold Snake Pattern WATCH GUARD with a Seal and Key, on FRIDAY the 9th instant, at about 8½ o'clock P. M. Whoever brings it or gives information regarding it to the undersigned shall be handsomely rewarded. The Maker's name is not engraved on the Watch.

RAMCRUSTNA SUCCARAM,
at Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after Sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed between the 22nd February and the 15th of March 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 9th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had ben DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons should make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ditto.
,, 12 ,, ... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED),—ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Directors.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. BALFOUR, C. B., R. A.	MAJOR-GEN. RICHARD HALL.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. M. COGHLAN, K. C. B., R. A.	LIEUT-COLONEL T. F. HOBDAY.
SIR CLAUDE W. C. DE CRESPIGNY, Bart.	EDWARD MALTBY, Esq.
	W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.
	CHARLES PIFFARD, Esq.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED) is prepared to act as Bankers and Agents, and to furnish every description of Goods and Necessaries to Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and to the Public generally in India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

Military and Naval Messes supplied with Stores, Wines, Beer, &c.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES having been reserved for Allotment in India and the Colonies, Members of the Services, Civil and Military, and the Public generally are requested to make application to any of the following Branches of the Oriental Bank, from whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained:—

AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONG-KONG, CEYLON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, JAPAN—YOKOHAMA.

GEORGE E. HUDSON, General Manager.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs. 5 0 0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	... 2 8 0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	... 2 0 0
Removing Shoes	... 1 8 0
Preventing Cutting	... 2 8 0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected —as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes,
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's ,, ,,
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 ,, Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 ,, Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
,, ,, with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN occupying a very large HOUSE, wishes some other Gentleman to share it with him. Expenses Rs. 200 per mensem. Address "BETA," care of this Office.

BHOPAL WATER WORKS.—WANTED, a thoroughly practical and experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the Bhopal Water Works during their construction and management of them when completed. No one who is not fully conversant with every detail of such works need apply. The highest Testimonials and References will be required. Salary £350 per annum on an engagement of Five Years. House Rent, Free. Address by letter only in the first instance to JAMES HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have beeen awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c. &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to

KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.

6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior FLOUR, imported Overland and very fresh, for sale at a moderate price by

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53¾ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE, a young Dalmatian HOUND, usually known as the ENGLISH COACH DOG, and a Light Chestnut Pegu PONY. To be seen daily at Mr. GINGER'S Veterinary Stables, Girgaum, between 8 and 11 A.M.

FOR SALE, a PIANO in good condition, with Tuning Fork and Key, by Broadwood and Son. Price Rs. 400. Address "G.," care of TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... . Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... ,, 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... ,, 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a considerable amount of business transacted this day in Elphinstones, which advanced from 140 to 180, and close firm at 175 premium; New do. 210 premium; Commercials rose from 14 to 15½ premium. Market steady but in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	97½
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ..	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
190,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 p ct pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	42 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	52 p ct pm.
750,00	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank... ..	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	15½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London&BombayBk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	100 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct d's.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	Par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
				Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
....	400	100	....	Bhattia Financial ..	No quotations.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. ..	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	....	Central IndiaFinan.	
1,000,000	400	50	......	Elphinstone Finan.	No quotations.
......	....	....	......	Financial Asso. of Europe & India.	
1200000	400	10	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	1½ p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co..	
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association.	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,850 pm.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	175 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	210 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	850 per share.
110,600	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,600 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	300 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,600 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations.
20,000	2,000	2,000	....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ..	
55,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,000	1,750	....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	500	500	....	The JaffurAleeSpinning and Weaving Co.(Lt) 1st issue.	Par.
......	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ..	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co...	
			pr. ct.		
180,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. ..	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	BombayUnitedSpin. & Weaving Co...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	....	Goa Coffee Co. ..	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co. ..	
115,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency.. ..	
45,000	200	100	....	Khandeish Farming Co. ..	
200,000	500	100	....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
3,500	350	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ..	
30,000	1,000	500	....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.) ..	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver ..	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf ..	,, 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ur Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..Rs. 90
,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33	.. ,, 93
,, Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36	,, 88
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
e per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. ,, 103
e per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ,, 101 p ct p
e and a half per cent.	.. ,, 109½

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 400 to 410
Dhollera (April and May).. ..	,, 435 to 440
Bhownuggur and Mowa	,, 410 to 415
Surat and Broach	,, 375 to 380
Porebunder	,, 290 to 300
Veeraval	,, 290 to 320
Khandeish (New)	,, 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned)	,, 445 to 450
Oomrawattee (March and April) ..	,, 420 to 425
Ditto (now ready)	,, 430 to 432
Hinghunghaut (New)	,, 460 to 465

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

amson, Captain, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, from Poona.
ghlan, Assistant Surgeon H. A., 18th Royal Irish, on eave, from Poona.
bbs, Lieutenant A. F., Hydrabad Contingent, to join, rom Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

pp, Brigadier General T., C.B., Staff, on duty, to hmedabad.
cLeod, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
gg, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
gusson, Captain A., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
tham, Lieutenant S., 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, o rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
bbs, Lieutenant A. F., Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to llichpore.
tmacott, Major G. R., 1st Hydrabad Cavalry, to join, o Ellichpore.
l, Captain T. E., H. M.'s 49th Foot, to join, to Deesa.
bett, Lieutenant J., 95th Foot, on duty, to Surat.
hardson, Ensign W. E., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to ngor.
landson, Lieutenant J. A., 3rd Regiment N. I., on ty, to Malligaum.
loway, Captain J. G., 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to hmedabad.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Friday, 16th February.

e undermentioned officer has obtained leave of ab e:—

ptain Lyons, 21st Regiment N. I., from 18th to 27th uary, on brigade leave, to proceed to Malligaum.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ddington (s)............	Browne	Southampton, Oct. 21.
ly (s)	Main	Cochin, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

guhana	Kennedy......	Liverpool.
lle of the Sea............	Hammond	Calcutta.
h Jehan	Rodgers	Aden.
bia (s)	Maddison	Madras.
lox (s)	Nacoda	Gulf of Cutch.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Tilly.—Mr. Dewar, Mr. Robbing; Major and Mrs. Beole, and and Lieutenant Colonel Lodwick.

following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Benown, J. H. Taylor, bound to London.
Ulysses, P. McIntyre, bound to London.
Diadem, W. O. Gregory, bound to Maulmein.

BENGAL.

vals.—February 9th, steamer Burmah, ships Cherwell, and lyde.
rtures.—February 9th, steamer Arratoon Apcar, and ships Barry, and Warrior.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "ST. BERNARD," 943 tons register, HARTNELL, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply at the Office of
RUTTONJEE EDULJEE,
Bombay, 17th February 1833. Gunbawa Lane, Fort.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE PLAY.—The Play fixed for 8 P. M., TUESDAY the 20th instant, is POSTPONED to 8-45 of the same Evening.
J. P. HUGHLINGS, Acting Principal.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain FOSTER, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, will be held in the Bible Society's Depository, Esplanade, on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 8 P. M.

The attendance of the friends of the Society is respectfully invited. GEO. BOWEN, Secretary.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.

2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co, Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."
Bombay, 10th February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 15,000 Tons of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for sprinkling over Road Metal to make it bind.

The sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depôts in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor. One-half of the Sand is to be delivered on or before the 30th of April, and the remainder on or before the 31st of May, 1866.

Sample Bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent in along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in address to
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY the 27th February, 1866.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.
Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation*.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next*.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.
Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation*.—NOTICE.
Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.
Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

LATELY RECEIVED AND STILL AVAILABLE.

Cumin's Manual of Civil Law. 2nd edition	Rs. 17	8
Beufey's Dictionary, Sanskrit-English ...	... 45	0
Once a Week. Vol. 13, illustrated...	... 6	8
In the Silver Age. By "Holme Lee"	... 4	8
The Treasury of Botany. By Lindley and Moore. 2 vols ...	... 15	0
Lascelles on the Nature and Cultivation of Coffee ...	2	12
The Angels' Song. By T. Guthrie, D.D. ...	1	4
Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture, with 53 plates ...	4	8
Short Sermons for Hospitals and Sick Seamen. By the Rev. J. B. Harbord	3	8
Alfred Hagart's Household. By Alexander Smith. 2 vols. ...	9	0
Every Man his own Lawyer. 4th edition... ...	5	0
Selections from the Works of Tupper, with portrait.	3	12
The Prince and the Page. By the author of "The Heir of Redcliffe." Illustrated. ...	2	12
Patmore's Angel in the House, new edition ...	3	8
Finn's House in the Holy Land ...	4	8
Jones's Opthalmic Medicine. 3rd edition ...	9	8
Captain Gronod's Last Recollections ...	5	12
Stanford's Map of India, mounted in case ...	18	0
The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson ...	2	12
Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book ...	2	12
Do. Do. small size ...	1	8
Speeches of Lord Macaulay. Cheap edition ...	2	12
D'Aguilar's Courts Martial ...	5	4
Rankine's Abstract. Vol 42. July to Dec. 1865 ...	5	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect. Vol. 54. July to Dec. 1865	4	8
The Globe Shakespeare ...	3	0
Austin Elliot. By Henry Kingsley ...	4	8
Cornelius O'Dowd upon men and women. 3rd Series	8	0
A Noble Life. By the author of "John Halifax." 2 vols. ...	16	0
The Planet World. By E. Twining. Illustrated ...	3	12
Milman's Translation of the Agamemnon and Bacchanals ...	9	0
Chronicles of Carlingford—The Perpetual Curate ...	4	8
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India. Vol 1	12	0
Byron's Prisoner of Chillon. Magnificently Illustrated By W & C. Audsley ...	16	0
Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated by Millais, Hunt, &c.	16	0
Do. do. richly bound in morocco ...	26	0

The following Books lately received are still available.

Popular Science Review Vol. 4	Rs. 10	8
Gilbart's Works. Vol 3. "The Logic of Banking"	12	0
The Grey Woman. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	2	12
Man and the Gospel. By T. Guthrie, D.D... ...	5	12
Miscellanies. By Edward Irving	4	8
Paul Peabody. By Percy B. St. John ...	4	8
Beeton's Annual. A book for the young, with coloured illustrations, 1866	4	8
Brown's Engineering Facts and Figures ...	4	8
Thirty Years Among the Working Classes in United States	4	8
The Schoolmaster of Herondale	3	12
The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer ...	2	12
Wylie's Book of Trades. Illustrated ...	3	8
The Illustrated London Almanac, 1866 ...	0	12
Bacon's Chart of the Atlantic Telegraph ...	2	0
The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry	3	12
Gilbart on Banking. 2 vols	16	0
Kaye's Sepoy War. Vol 1, 4th edition ...	13	8
Ruskin's Sesame and Lillies	2	12
Willmott's Poets of the 19th Century, with 100 Engravings ...	9	8
Gems of Literature—Elegant, Rare and Suggestive, richly illustrated ...	8	0
A Round of Days. Described in Poems by celebrated authors. Illustrated ...	16	0
The Prognosis in Consumption. By J. E. Pollock, M. D. ...	10	8
Romantic Tales. By the author of "John Halifax"	3	12
Faith and Victory: a story of the progress of Christianity in Bengal. By Mrs. Mullens ...	3	8
Waterloo. A Story of the Hundred Days... ...	4	8
St. Olaves. By the author of "Janita's Cross" ...	3	12
St. Leonard's Handy Book of the Property Law ...	2	12
The Imitation of Christ: a new translation ...	3	12
Lindley's School Botany, new edition ...	4	4
The Arabian Nights, in one volume, richly bound in calf ...	7	0
Scenes from the Winter's Tale. Illuminated by Owen Jones and Henry Warren ...	32	0
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Illustrated by Gustave Doré ...	16	0
Millais' Collected Illustrations. A Series of 80 drawings on wood ...	12	0
The Atlantic Telegraph. By W. H. Russell. Illustrated by R. Dudley ...	16	0
Tennyson's Enoch Arden, with portrait, and illustrations by Hughes ...	16	0
The Holy Land, Egypt, Constantinople, Athens, &c. A Series of 48 Photographs ...	32	0
Eastward. By Norman Macleod, D. D., with 70 illustrations from photographs... ...	10	8
Legends and Lyrics. By A. A. Proctor, with an introduction by Charles Dickens. Illustrated by Millais, Tenniel, Du Maurier, and others ...	16	0
The Home Affections. By Charles Mackay, with 100 engravings ...	9	8
The Life of Man, symbolised by the months of the year: a Series of illustrations. By J. Leighton ...	32	0
Do. do. Morocco extra... ...	64	0
Passages from Modern English Poets, with 47 Etchings. By the Junior Etching Club ...	8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—Shareholders who have not received Copies of the DIRECTORS' REPORT for the past year may have them on application to the Financial Association of India and China (Limited).
Bombay, 16th February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—No more Subscriptions will be received on account of the above Loan from and after 16th instant.
By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.
15th February 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LD).—NOTICE—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. are appointed SECRETARIES and TREASURERS of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will consequently be CLOSED THIS DAY and MONDAY next.
By order,
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.
17th February 1866.

CAPTAINS of Merchant Vessels in Bombay Harbour are requested to intimate to their Crews that DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the *Alfred*, Captain NORRIS, on SUNDAY next the 18th instant—in the morning at 10-30 A. M., and in the afternoon at 2-30 P. M.—by the Rev. W. B. KEER, Harbour Chaplain, Bombay.

The "Rendezvous" Flag will be hoisted at the Main of the *Alfred*.
W. B. KEER, Harbour Chaplain,
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Bombay, 16th February.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.
12th December 1865.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonate Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders } All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.

N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
- The New Political Principle in England and its consequences.
- A Disorganised Profession.
- Public Works and Land Tenure.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
- Voyage of the "Malta"
- Claims of the Indian Army.
- Barrack Accommodation for European Troops.
- The Byculla Schools.
- Tongsoo Penlow and the Bhootan difficulty.
- Mr. Anstey and the Native Petition.
- Death of the last of the Ex-Ameers of Scinde.
- Death and Funeral of Mr. Spencer Compton; &c., &c.
- LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23 4	per Annum (in advance).
,,	2 8	per Month.
Town Edition. ,,	20 0	per Annum (in advance).
,, ,,	2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Thursday ....22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	17	Jupiter rises at 4-13 A.M.	6 29	6 0	0 3	0 22	15th Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 51s. 9.
Sun.	18	Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 28	6 0	0 40	1 0	
Mon.	19	Twilight ends at 6-38 P.M.	6 27	6 1	1 20	1 38	
Tues.	20	Saturn Stationary at 6-54.	6 27	6 1	2 0	2 24	
Wed.	21	Jupiter rises at 4-1 A.M.	6 26	6 2	2 47	3 15	
Thurs.	22	Moon First Quarter at 9-39 A.M.	6 26	6 2	3 45	4 20	
Fri.	23	Mercury in greatest Hel.	6 25	6 3	4 57	5 41	

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 2	KURRACHEE	Feb. 10
AGRA	Feb. 10	LAHORE	Feb. 7
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 9	LONDON	Jan 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb. 10
BANGALORE	Feb. 10	MALTA	Jan 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 10	MEERUT	Feb. 9
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 8
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Feb. 10
COCHIN	Feb 3	PENANG	Jan. 27
DELHI	Feb. 10	PUNJAUB	Feb. 7
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

EVERY successive mail day brings with it a recurrence of the trouble and inconvenience caused by the imperfect nature of existing arrangements for stamping letters intended to be sent to England *viâ* Marseilles. The correct amount of postage cannot be paid with less than three stamps for a single letter, and four for a double one; and this supposing the writer to have the various denominations of stamps all handy. The Post Office is pretty well accustomed to be abused for its shortcomings in the delivery department, but the present subject, we are willing to believe, does not appertain entirely to that much enduring establishment, though the timely representation of the matter by the Postal Head would probably be sufficient to cause the removal of the inconvenience of which we are complaining. And this is not such a trifling or insignificant matter as it may at first sight appear to be. By taking a little trouble, the letter writers in Bombay and in the larger stations may be generally able to stamp their epistles correctly, but in the smaller stations of the mofussil, the case is very different. We have known a double Marseilles letter require nine stamps to be affixed, and then the sender lost two pies by over stamping. This is, by the bye, not bad arithmetical puzzle for the schools, and might find a place among those intricate questions which will be well remembered by many of our readers. "When a gentleman was asked what o'clock it was, he replied that in twenty-seven minutes the hour hand," &c. &c. or, "a hare is fifty of her leaps before a grey hound," &c. Thus we submit the following to the ingenuity of the Byculla School:—"A Mofussil Postmaster, being asked to stamp a double Marseilles letter correctly, said, 'I have no eight anna stamps, and not more than three of any one kind; here are nine which will exactly do:' what stamps did he use?" In the case that actually occurred the country post office was unable to hit off the precise sum, as we have mentioned above. Many and many a time friends at outstations have told us that when the latest safe date has arrived they sent to the postmaster for stamps, and, instead of receiving the kind asked for, have been supplied with a variety of small ones and a message to the effect that "*aur char anna wala nahin*." This is better than another answer, which is not infrequent at some offices: "*barah baja milega*." But we are premature in diverging from the question of the Marseilles postage. The English Government used to issue nine-penny stamps when the rate was nine pence, but, when it was raised a penny, they did not institute ten-penny stamps; they probably will do so before very long, if the rate does not change, as there is no reason to suppose it will. As it is, however, our home correspondents need only use two stamps, and they have more ways than one of affixing the correct amount of postage with two stamps. Why should we not have a stamp of the value of six annas and eight pies? Surely a stamp die cannot be a very costly luxury, and must be quite below consideration as regards expense. Public convenience ought to be consulted more than it is in the matter. However it is clear that the manufacture of the heavier stamp is really an economy, for it must be cheaper to make one stamp, value ten pence, than three which make up the same sum. At the time when penny stamps were first made in England, people wondered how they could be made sufficiently cheap to enable them to cover the postage as well as their own cost of manufacture, and it is evident that the half anna stamp of India is of too small a value to allow any great revenue to accrue to the post office. The addition of the six annas and eight pies stamp would therefore benefit all parties, and it is so otherwise incomprehensible that it should not be introduced that we are forced to believe that the idea cannot have occurred to the authorities in whose province the regulation of postage stamps lies. There is, indeed, one way in which the post office makes by the present system, or rather want of system; for few people sending letters home by Marseilles would willingly underpay them, and thus, when they are unable to procure stamps to the exact amount, they overpay them. Here we are led to call to the notice of the Postmaster General the fact that many of the natives in charge of country post offices are utterly ignorant of the proper postage of letters of unusual weight, or directed to unusual localities. As an instance of the first: a gentleman lately took a letter weighing about an ounce and a quarter to the Callian post office and asked the country gentleman in charge to stamp it; he was told that the amount was thirteen annas four pies. He felt sure this was wrong, and requested that the letter might be weighed again, as it was, he thought, over an ounce. The Deputy Post Master, or whatever his title may have been, was very civil and weighed it again, returning with the information that it was not over an ounce. The gentleman, having had some experience of native officials, went in to weigh it himself, and found that it turned the ounce and a quarter; whereupon the intelligent Deputy Post Master said he did not think there was any additional charge for that. The sender then wished to see a table of charges, but there was not one, so he put on a treble postage, viz., one rupee and four annas. He did not find out till afterwards that he should have put on stamps to the amount of rupee one, annas ten, pies eight, and the utter ignorance of the person in charge of the post office must have cost the recipient of the epistle in England sixteen pence.

The rule of anything over double postage requiring quadruple is absurd, and detrimental both to the public and to the post office. To the public it is detrimental, because if a letter weigh, as in the case just mentioned, an ounce and a quarter, the sender has to divide it into two letters, paying double postage for one, and single for the other, an expedient which deprives the post office of any gain, and gives trouble, too, and wastes the envelopes of the writer; precisely as it wastes these envelopes does it injure the post office, for it gives it the trouble of sorting and delivering two letters instead of one, and also of carrying the additional bulk and weight of the extra envelope. We stated that the country postmasters were often ignorant of the postage to places, the names of which did not frequently appear on letters passing through their hands. In proof of this, we could adduce many instances: thus a friend sent a letter, addressed to Ceylon, to be stamped and received an answer, requesting information as to whether it was to go by Marseilles. A somewhat kindred instance occurred once when a letter, addressed to Colombo, was returned to the sender a fortnight or three weeks afterwards, with "not at Umballa" written upon it. We do not in the least wish to be hard on the shortcomings of the persons who are placed in charge of small post offices; they are, as a rule, civil and willing to do all in their power to assist both writers and recipients of letters, but their power is often small, as we have shown, on account of the defective information accorded to them, and public convenience ought to be consulted in every possible way, whether it be by requiring a certain amount of fitness in those who transmit our correspondence, or in the supply of convenient stamps. We are not aware how stamps are retailed at the various post offices, but apparently the official from whom our Mofussil friends are obliged to procure them, objects to keep more than ten rupees or so lying idle, as must be the case if he has stamps to that amount constantly by him. The consequence of this is that a demand of three rupees or thereabouts in stamps about mail time wholly clears out the Mofussil post office.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegrams.

LONDON, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16d.; market dull.
Commercial Bank shares £28.

LONDON, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera on the spot, 16½d.; cotton market steady.
Fair Dhollera (to arrive) 15d.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALICUT, 16th Feb.

Steamer *Punjaub*, from Cochin, anchored.

COCONADA, 16th Feb.

Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Madras, in sight.

CALCUTTA, 16TH FEBRUARY.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 10-12.
Five per cent., Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 9.

Exchange, 2s. 5/16d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 10s. to 15s.
Jute, £2 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £1 10s.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-1.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 9 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, unchanged.
Market for Twist, business doing.

MADRAS, 15th FEBRUARY.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 9 premium.
Fives, 3¾ to 4 premium.
Fours, 12 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Dead weight 17s. 6d. Light Freight £2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. Cotton, £2 5s. to £2 15s.
Interest on loans 10 per cent. Money Market easier.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-2.

BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The Syndicate will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at half-past 4 P. M.

THE body of a newly born child was yesterday morning discovered by the police near the Lascar Lines.

THE treasure brought by the S. S. *Tynemouth*, from Hongkong and Singapore, amounts to 40 lacs of rupees.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Bible Society's Depot, Esplanade.

IN consequence of the Hoolee holidays, the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India has been postponed from the 2nd to the 5th March.

MR. W. A. DONOHOE, late head clerk in the Legislative Department, has been appointed head clerk in the office of the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

WE are requested to state that the Elphinstone College Play, fixed for Tuesday evening next, will commence at a quarter to nine o'clock, instead of at 8, as previously announced.

DIVINE Service will be held on board the *Alfred* to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, and at half-past two in the afternoon, by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, Bombay.

WE understand that Mr. J. W. Orr will in all probability be appointed as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court, in room of the late Mr. Spencer Compton.

THE races which were to take place on Thursday, and which were postponed in consequence of the death of Mr. Spencer Compton, will take place this evening; and the Hurdle Race will, by this arrangement, come off on Tuesday.

THE following passengers will proceed this morning by the British ship *Ulysses*, Captain P. McIntyre, to London:—Mr. D. Stuart, Mr. P. Kennedy, Mr. J. Leeke, Mr. E. Kennedy, Mr. J. Ogilvy, Mr. D. Macnaughten, and Mr. A. McLachlan.

BALLA JEYRAM, Nana Trimbuck, and Raghoba Dajee, were yesterday fully committed by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for theft of jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 125, belonging to one Balcristna Succaram, a goldsmith.

THE Acting Fouzdar of Sûrat, Mr. Narayenrao, was arraigned before Mr. Kemball, the Acting Session Judge of that place, for having maliciously and unlawfully kept five persons in confinement. The Judge, after a careful investigation of the case, found the accused "not guilty," and accordingly acquitted him of the charge.

WE are informed that Gunnesh Punth Bhawoo, ex-Dewan to His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda, died somewhat unexpectedly at Surat on Wednesday last. The deceased, we believe, was much respected both by the officers of the British and Guicowar's Government, and in general by the different persons with whom he was connected.

A DECREE was given by Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, in favour of the plaintiffs, in the case of the *Asiatic Banking Corporation* vs. *Heerjee Aurut*, an action brought for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 and interest on a promissory note payable on the 8th of May last. The defendant failed to appear. Mr. McCulloch was for the plaintiff.

IN the case of the *Indian Peninsula Land and Credit Company* vs. *Manackjee Coursonjee*, heard by Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, the plaintiffs, represented by Mr. Scoble, sought to recover Rs. 1,11,000, and interest, on a promissory note. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs; and an order for speedy execution granted.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs in the case of the *Bombay City Bank* vs. *Temooljee Pestonjee and another*, and the defendants were unrepresented. The action was brought for the recovery of Rs. 15,600 on a promissory note, and a decree was given for the amount claimed, with costs.

IN the case of the *Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank* vs. *Meghjee Hurpall and another*, heard by Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, the plaintiffs (represented by Mr. Macpherson) sought to recover Rs. 20,000 and interest on a promissory note, and the defendants, being absent, a decree was given for the amount with costs, and an order made for speedy execution.

IN accordance with the orders of Government, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King of the Belgians, 74 minute guns were fired yesterday afternoon from the Saluting Battery, the firing of the last gun being so timed as to be discharged just as the sun dropped below the horizon, simultaneously with which the flag at the Castle Flag Staff, which had been hoisted half mast high for the last seven days, was dropped.

THE following passengers will proceed this day, at 6 P. M., by the B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *Lord Clyde*, W. Moylan, Commander, to the Coast:—
For Vingorla.—Doctor Davis.
For Goa.—Mr. and Mrs. White.
For Carwar.—Mr. E. James Yates, Mr. R. B. Stranack, and Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence.
For Mangalore.—Mr. Montclair.

IN our report of the funeral of the late Mr. Spencer Compton, in yesterday's issue, the Hon. Mr. H. Frere was said to have been one of the pall-bearers. This was a mistake; it should have been the Hon. Mr. Erskine. We have since been informed that Sir Joseph Arnould was to have been another of the pall-bearers, but as the hon'ble gentleman's carriage could not get up in time the procession moved on with only five pall-bearers.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD yesterday heard an action brought by the Chartered Mercantile Bank against Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, for the recovery of Rs. 20,000 and interest on a promissory note. Mr. Scoble appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant was unrepresented. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed; and as it was stated that the defendant was in insolvent circumstances, an order for speedy execution was made.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 15th and 6 P. M. of the 16th February: max. 53 hours 35 minutes; min. 0 hours 0 minutes. Imperfect communication between Nuggur Parker and Buddeena.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 10th, and the United Kingdom 13th February.

MAILS will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain, and the Continent by the B. and B. S. S Co's steamer *Nada*, which will leave this on the 20th instant and will probably reach Aden in time for the Calcutta mail steamer. The letter boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 3 P. M and the letters will be liable to the following rates of postage:—

For Aden.—Indian rates; *for Egypt*—British rates—at 8 annas per ½ ounce; *for England and the Continent*—the usual steam postage rates.

Registered letters will be received until 2 P. M.

RUN OVER BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, while one Suddaram Vustaram was standing on the line between the rails of the Back Bay Reclamation works, with his back turned the opposite way, a locomotive engine struck him and knocked him down. After the engine had passed, his leg and arm were found smashed, and the bones protruded through the flesh. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and while in a state of sensibility he did not attribute blame to any person for the accident. He died at the hospital on Thursday morning. A Coroner's inquest, held before Mr. Edward Chapple, Deputy Coroner, to ascertain the cause of his death, returned a verdict of "accidental death."

KICK FROM A BULLOCK.—On Sunday afternoon the 11th inst., Radha, a girl two years of age, who was standing in the road at Nagpada, was struck down by a bullock yoked in a cart which was passing at the time. Seeing the girl helpless, the cartman stopped his cart and called to the neighbours to rescue her, but before any assistance could be rendered, one of the bullocks turned its back outward and kicked her. She was treated at the Jamsetjee hospital for the injuries she had received, and was then removed by her mother to her own house, where she died on Thursday last. A Coroner's jury, held before Dr. Hewlett, to enquire into the circumstances of her death, returned a verdict that it was accidental.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "NADA."—On Thursday last, at noon, a number of coolies were employed on board the steam ship *Nada*, in unloading bales of piece-goods from the steamer and putting them into a boat alongside. A sling was passed round the bales, and attached to a chain. At one time there were two bales in this sling, a large bale and a small one at the top of it: but on going over the side, the small bale slipped out and fell upon a man name Luximon Crustna, who was working in the boat, and struck him on the chest. He was picked up, put into a small boat, and taken to the Custom House Bunder, whence he was removed to a native doctor; but he died as soon as they got him there. At an inquest held over his body before Dr. Hewlett yesterday, the jury came to the conclusion that "the deceased lost his life through an accident."

MR. GREEN made an application before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday, for leave to amend the plaint in the case of the *Financial Association of India and China* vs. *Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff*. The defendant did not appear. The action was originally brought for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, the amount claimed being Rs. 88,000 with interest; but subsequently the plaintiffs agreed to suspend the suit on a mortgage being executed in their favour on some property belonging to the defendant at Parell. The plaintiffs accordingly desired to amend the plaint, so that the Court might be able to make an order for the sale of that property. His Lordship thought this amounted to a new cause of action, and that it was beyond his power to give leave to amend the plaint to such an extent. He suggested, however, that the suit might be withdrawn under section 7 of the Act, and leave given to file a fresh one, costs being deferred. The learned counsel acquiesced in this arrangement.

THE KHETWADY POISONING CASE.—The enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a native male child named Raghoonath Bhooja, aged one year and ten months, who was supposed to have been poisoned by his paternal aunt named Pudda, was resumed yesterday before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, when the evidence of Dr. A. N. Hojel, who had examined the child's stomach with its contents, was taken before the same jury. The woman Pudda, the accused, said in her defence: "I have nothing to say. I took some sugar out of an earthen pot, and I do not know what was mixed with it." The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns. The jury, at the close of the enquiry, recorded the following verdict:—"The jury is of opinion that the deceased child Raghoonath Bhooja died from the effects of arsenic; and that the arsenic was administered to the deceased by the woman Pudda who, therefore, in the opinion of the jury, is gulitly of the crime of culpable homicide, amounting to murder." The woman was subsequently placed at the bar of the Fort Police Court before Dosabhoy Framjee, when the case was adjourned till Monday next.

PROFESSOR VANEK's first performance of legerdemain at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday last was not so well attended as it might have been. The stalls, pit, and gallery were fairly filled, but the dress circle was very thin indeed. Although the tricks performed were by no means novel or new, they were cleverly done, and appeared to give immense satisfaction to the native portion of the audience. The mysterious disappearance of Mr. John Wessely created quite a sensation, and the audience loudly clamoured for an encore; why they did not get one is best known to the Professor, who simply acknowledged the honour done him. This feat is performed by standing the gentleman in question on the centre of a table and covering him with a canvas extinguisher. A pistol is then fired. On the extinguisher being lifted Mr. John Wessely is not to be seen. It is of course a trick, but even as a trick a remarkably clever one and well worth seeing. The Dissolving Views with which the entertainment concluded were pretty but poor. The next entertainment is to be given on Monday evening, when we hope the Professor will be more extensively patronized, but we doubt if he will without the prices of admission be lowered. Seven rupees for a dress circle ticket is much too high.

SOME three years since Messrs. Farnham & Co. commenced to import sectional portable wooden buildings from America, which were admirably adapted to an Indian climate. These erections have been since very much improved on; they are now sheathed up inside and an air space left of six inches, so that a free current of air passes all around the building. There is also an inner and outer roof causing a free current of air to pass all over the building; the roof is well protected, having felt with composition on the outer surface and gravel, which renders it both water, heat, and even fire proof. In these times of scarcity of house accommodation the sectional portable wooden buildings peculiarly recommend themselves to the public.

A CASE of defamation was heard before A. R. Macdonald, Esq., Magistrate at Tannah, on the 5th instant; the prosecutor being Thomas White, lately an Inspector on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and the defendant Paul De Sa, a telegraph signaller on the same line. It was stated in the evidence for the prosecution that, on the arrival of the train from Surat at Palghur station on the evening of the 7th January, the prosecutor alighted from it, and as there was to be a short detention, he and a companion, together with the engine driver and guard, went to what they supposed to be the waiting-room, but on opening the door they saw that the room seemed to be a private one, and immediately withdrew. Outside they met the defendant, who asked what they had been doing there; and some high words passed between the defendant and the prosecutor. According to the latter this was all that took place, but the evidence for the defence made out a different story; the prosecutor being accused of having entered the room which has already been mentioned—and where at the time the defendant's mistress was sitting, and walked off with a cash box containing Rs. 60, besides assaulting the defendant, the station master, and another man. The alleged defamation arose out of these circumstances. The Company's Resident Engineer, Mr. White, received a telegram that night accusing the prosecutor of disgraceful acts, theft, and going away without leave. On receiving fuller particulars of the circumstances he called upon the prosecutor for an explanation, on getting which he reported the matter to the Chief Engineer, recommending the transfer of the prosecutor to another district. The Chief Engineer directed Mr. White to dismiss the prosecutor from the Company's service, and this was accordingly done. The prosecutor's case was that the defendant by making these charges, which he alleged to be false, had injured his reputation and caused him to lose his situation; while the defendant maintained that the facts as stated in his evidence were true. The magistrate, after a careful review of the evidence, came to the conclusion that the accusation of theft brought against the prosecutor was wholly false, and that the charge of defamation had been fully proved. He therefore found that the defendant had committed an offence punishable under Section 500 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment to suffer one month's imprisonment.

SPORTING.

THE following are the Terms of the Hurdle Race to be run on Saturday, the 17th instant:—

A Hurdle Race.—Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 stone. R. C. over six hurdles. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To close and name the day before the Race.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Nana Heerajee was charged with assaulting one Bhagoo Heerjee.

Mr Chapple appeared on behalf of the complainant.

It appears that the complainant is a bricklayer, and was employed by one Dhackoo Kessowjee. While at work the defendant told him to discontinue it, which he refused. Defendant thereupon picked up a stone and struck him with it on his upper lip.

His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty, and fined him three rupees.

THE SAME.—A Mr. Potts and Captain Bake were yesterday charged with assaulting one George Jacob, a mechanic.

The first defendant urged in defence that the complainant came to his bungalow and demanded his wages. He told him to go away. Prosecutor became insolent, and would not leave the place. Defendant took hold of him, and put him out. The second defendant stated that he merely pushed the prosecutor.

His Worship, on the evidence of the complainant and one Pandoo Vittoo, a Fitter in the Gun Carriage Department, found the defendants guilty of the offence, and sentenced each to pay a fine of one rupee.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT AND THEFT.—Hassum Abdool Curreem, a Mahomedan, was yesterday charged with house-breaking and stealing a currency note of Rs. 100, one gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 35, and ten articles of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 138, the property of one Fuckeer Mahomed Ismail.

The prosecutor in this case is a turner, and resides in Nakooda Street. It appeared that, on the evening of Wednesday, the 31st January last, the prosecutor secured the outer door of his house with a padlock, and with his wife went to a dinner party in Mestree Mohla. At about a quarter to 8 o'clock, when he returned home, he found his door open, and the padlock with which he had secured it lying broken on the ground. He went upstairs, and on going into his room found that the padlock of a box placed there was also broken. The informant on examining the box found the articles which were in it missing. He immediately reported the circumstance to the police, and havildar No. 3 came with him and examined his house. At about half past 12 o'clock the same night the prisoner was apprehended and brought to prosecutor's house, together with seven Government currency notes for Rs. 10 each. At midnight of the 3rd instant prosecutor was sent for at the Oomercarry chowkey, where he saw the accused. He there heard him confess having committed the theft before the havildar. The accused stated that he had changed the one hundred rupee note stolen by him for small notes and silver, at the shop of one Heerachund Baichar. They proceeded there, and Heerachund admitted having given the accused change for the note.

After the examination of several other witnesses, His Worship thought a *prima facie* case made out against the prisoner, and therefore committed him for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16TH FEB.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ROBBING A COMRADE.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Nizam was charged with stealing copper and brass pots and one turban, of the value of Rs. 15, the property of one Suddoo Ramjee, a bricklayer. Two or three days ago, the prosecutor was going with the pots and some valuables to pledge them with a Marwarree, when he met the prisoner in the road; and the latter became his companion to the Marwarree's shop. Prosecutor pledged some articles with the Marwarree, but not the pots; and, as he had to go to Parell to enquire respecting a place he expected to get at Government House, he left the pots, in the prisoner's presence, at the house of his brother at Byculla. Shortly afterwards they parted company and the prosecutor proceeded to Parell. The following day he discovered that the prisoner had taken away his pots from his brother's house; and he had him, therefore, arrested.

The charge was clearly proved against the prisoner, who was sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for one calendar month.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

DOWER LIMITATION.

Daud v. Nathi.

THIS was a reference by W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Acting Judge of Khandeish, under Section 28, Act XXIII. of 1861. The facts of the case as stated by him were as follows:—

An action was brought by Nathi against her husband, Daud, to recover from him Rs. 125, the amount of dower which Daud had, on the occasion of his marriage with her in 1860, agreed to pay her. She alleged in the plaint "that Daud had driven her to leave him and to reside with her father by keeping a mistress and by ill-treatment."

Daud's defence was that Nathi had now no claim to dower; that she had brought a false charge against him and his mother, and caused their detention for a time in custody; that she had voluntarily left his house to go to her father's; that he had presented Nathi with ornaments worth Rs. 132 at the time of the marriage; that those ornaments compensated for dower among the Mahomedans, and were called *Meker*; that, although a certain dower is nominally agreed on, it is never demanded or paid; that the amount of dower, being a debt, the claim was barred by section 1, Act XIV. of 1859; and, moreover, that Nathi had by her own misconduct deprived herself of all right to claim dower.

The Moonsiff of Nandaebar, Azum Apajee Luxman, holding the claim proved, gave a decree in favour of Nathi. He was of opinion that the ornaments spoken of by the defendant were separate presents, and formed no part of the dower, and could not, therefore, be set off against this claim for dower.

His decree was appealed against on two grounds, namely, that the claim for dower was a claim for *debt*, and therefore barred; and that the ornaments ought to have been considered a set-off against the claim for dower.

On appeal the Judge recorded the following judgment—

The issues for decision are:—

1st. Is the suit barred by the Limitation Act?

2nd. Has Nathi a claim to dower as sued for?

3rd. Has Daud a right to set off the ornaments, value Rs. 132, against dower?

No other issue is sought.

My decision on the issues is:—

1st. The suit is not barred by the Limitation Act.

2nd. Nathi has a claim to the dower as sued for.

3rd. Daud cannot set off the ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 132, given at the wedding against dower.

The pleader of the appellant, Mr. Shamlal Ramlal, has argued that the limitation in this case, is three years, under Regulation XIV. of 1859, Section I., clause 9, the suit being a suit for "breach of contract." I do not think that this is a correct view of the case, as there was no specific contract which can be said to have been broken at any specific time. Dower, under Mahomedan law, is a settlement to which the wife technically is entitled on her wedding day, but which practically is never claimed by her except she leave her husband, and is usually claimed by her parents if she die young. I do not look on the claim as a suit for the breach of an ordinary contract under section 1, clause 9, of Act XIV. of 1859; but would say that, if the matter be subject to the Limitation Act at all, the case falls under section 1, clause 16, among cases not specially provided for, and for which the limitation is six years. I would, however, go further than this, and could, following Macnaughten, think that the case may be held to be out of the scope of the limitation statutes, on the ground that, as the prevailing custom is for dower not to be claimed by wives so long as they live happily with their husbands, the law here will look as tenderly on such a matter as the law of Scotland does, and would extend the rule that "Prescription does not run *contra non valentem agere* to wives *who ex reverentiâ mantali* forbear to pursue actions competent to them against their husbands. Under this view a Mahomedan wife would never be barred from asserting her right to dower if occasion for so doing occurred, but the indulgence would not extend to her heirs or representatives, who would have to meet the Limitation Act in all its rigour. I need say little more in confirming the Moonsiff's decree. The right to dower is not questioned; the plea of misconduct on the wife's part barring dower having been dropped as indefensible, as it certainly is, in Mahomedan Law.

The attempt to set off the ornaments given at the wedding as dower has failed. One witness, No. 31, who is not apparently a Moulvie, has deposed that such gifts of ornaments are a set-off against dower, but the learned Ashrafali, late Law Officer of this Court, gave evidence directly to the contrary. I have no hesitation in adopting his view of the case, which agrees with my own. For the above reasons I confirm the decree of the Moonsiff, with costs on appellant.

Mr. Shamlal Ramlal having presented an application for a statement of this case to the High Court of Judicature, and his application having been granted, these notes will be submitted to Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature under section 28 of Act XXIII. of 1861, and execution will be stayed, pending the final orders of that Court.

This case accordingly coming on before the High Court on the 23rd November 1865, the Acting Judge was desired to determine the following issues and certify the result with his proceedings within one month:—

1st. When the first demand for dower was made by the plaintiff?

2nd. When the plaintiff separated from her husband?

The Acting Judge accordingly determined them, and certified the result as follows:—

The pleaders on either side assenting, I find—

1st. The first demand for dower was made by the plaintiff on 22nd December 1864, the date on which the suit was filed.

2nd. Plaintiff separated from her husband about 19th January 1861. The exact date cannot be ascertained.

In certifying this result I observe that there has been no dispute on the above points, either in the original court, or on regular appeal here. I should have mentioned this in my statement of the case.

The case accordingly coming before them again, the Court decided as follows:—

"The Court are of opinion, and determine that the period prescribed by the Limitation Act does not begin to run in the lifetime of her husband against a Mahomedan woman's claim for dower, until she has demanded such dower, and that the separation alleged to have occurred in this case did not make it incumbent on the dowress to make any such demand. The Court, therefore, for these reasons, determine that the Acting District Judge's decision is correct."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—16TH FEB.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Hemajee Ballajee vs. *Appa Goola.*

THE PRICE OF A BULLOCK.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderow for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 140, the value of a bullock to which damage was done by the defendant, by reason of the wheel of his cart passing over the bullock's leg. Mr. Barton cited *Davis* vs. *Mann* (10 Meeson and Wellesly,) submitting on the authority thereof, that his client was clearly entitled to damages. He contended that the defendant was on the wrong side of the road, and that, under the Police Act, he was criminally liable for causing injury by his negligence.

Mr. Khunderow denied that the injury was done by the wheel of defendant's cart: the injury had been done by another cart which preceded his client's: and that the plaintiff caught hold of the wrong party as the offender.

Hemajee Ballajee, plaintiff, remembered that, on the 8th January last, a wheel ran over his bullock's leg. A day before the accident he bought it for Rs. 140. There were two or three carts and carriages on either side of a railway gate at Mandavie Bunder on the occasion of the accident. Witness was on his left side going with his bullocks toward Warree Bunder, and found the gate of the railway level crossing closed. The defendant was not at the gate but came driving fast when the gate was opened, and injured the foot of the bullock, the hoof of which was entirely removed. Witness was going on the left side of the road: the defendant left his proper side and drove toward the witness's bullocks across the road.

Crustnajee Bappoojee, a gate-keeper at Mandavie Bunder in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, remembered the occurrence of the accident to the plaintiff's bullock. Plaintiff called upon the defendant, who was driving with a load of stones, to stop, but he did not stop and caused the injury to the bullock.

Mr. Khunderow cross-examined the above two witnesses at considereble length, which gave Mr. Barton reason to observe, now and then, that he wondered whether, at that rate, he should be done with the case within a month.

When Mr. Khunderow had put a question to the witness,

His Honor to Mr. Khunderow—What is the use of putting questions which the witness does not understand?

Mr. Barton—I don't think Mr. Khunderow himself understands them. (A laugh.)

The second witness was asked by Mr. Khunderow whether the defendant was driving fast or very slow; and there seemed to be some difficulty in getting at an answer, upon which,

Mr. Barton—Talk of going fast: why I saw Mr. Khunderow the other day driving at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. There was not a policeman at the time, or I should have got him fined two rupees for it. (A laugh.)

The second witness was excessively uninteresting in his appearance; and upon his getting into the witness-box,

Mr. Barton—I never saw so many ugly men in my life as in this case. (Laughter).

After the cross-examination of the witness had proceeded,

His Honor to witness—Now I tell you not to get out of temper.

Mr. Barton—If he does that, he will spoil his beauty. (More laughter.)

Several other witnesses were examined for the plaintiff. It appeared that the defendant, shortly after the occurrence of the injury to the bullock, admitted to a policeman that it was caused by the wheel of his cart. He made the same admission to another policeman subsequently.

Mr. Khunderow addressed the Court for the defence.

His Honor, upon the evidence adduced for the plaintiff, was of opinion that there was no proof that the defendant drove his cart negligently. Even had the evidence been satisfactory, which it was not, plantiff might have obtained only nominal damages under the circumstances. It was in evidence that the bullock would be well in four or five months; the plaintiff had failed to prove the damages he sued for; and, under the advice of the Court, the plaintiff elected a nonsuit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Through your kindness in publishing my letter in your issue of the 25th November last, I was enabled to show that the pension regulations, with respect to warrant officers, were not based upon just principles. In that letter, if you remember, the value of departmental service was not estimated by me, but years departmentally served were reckoned as ordinary years. At the same time I stated that as the superior value of departmental service to that of regimental service was clearly acknowledged by Government, and that as upon this principle the pension regulations with respect to warrant officers are based, seeing that the prescribed period of service for the different grades of warrant officers are longer or shorter as their departmental service may be more or less, that as in consequence of these facts the superior value of departmental service should not be overlooked, but carefully weighed and duly rewarded in a manner proportionate to the recognized difference between such service and ordinary regimental service. This point being settled, I shall now show what should be the pension of a Conductor who may have served twenty-seven years, of which the last twelve were served departmentally. But I must first inquire what is the value of twelve years' departmental service, that is, how many years of regimental service they represent. I think I shall be able to show that one year departmentally served is equal to two years of ordinary regimental service, and that, therefore, twelve years departmental service are equal to twenty-four years of ordinary regimental service.

Conductor A. has served 27 years, that is to say, 15 years regimentally and 12 departmentally.

Conductor B. has served 25 years, that is to say, 11 years regimentally and 14 years departmentally.

Conductor A. has therefore 4 years of regimental service more than Conductor B., and Conductor B. has 2 years of departmental service more than Conductor A.

Hence I infer that two years departmental service are equal to four years of regimental service; for the retiring pension is just the same for Conductors A. and B., namely £60 per annum. If these premises be admitted, the logical deduction is that Conductors A. and B. have each of them 39 years' service!

I shall now show what should be the pension of a Conductor with advertence to this estimate of his departmental service. Taking it for granted that all pensions should be regulated with reference to the pay of a Sergeant while serving and his pension on discharge, after having served 21 years regimentally—taking this for granted, I shall show that the pension of a Conductor who has served 27 years, 12 of which were served departmentally, should be, if justice were done him, far more than £78-4-3 per annum. The following arithmetical question with its solution will place this beyond all doubt:—

"If a Sergeant, whose pay while serving is 2 shillings a day, should, after he has served 21 years, receive a pension of £36-10 per annum, what should the pension of a Conductor be who has 39 years, and whose pay while serving was 3 shillings and 4 pence a day?"

As Rs. 30 : 50 : : £36-10 : £112-19-6¼
Years 21 : 39 : :

I think it will now be clearly seen that the pensions of warrant officers are by no means proportionate to the services they are required to render before they can retire. Surely it could never have been contemplated by Government that a Conductor, with 39 years' service should receive a pensionary benefit scarcely exceeding the pension of a Sergeant who cannot number more than 21 years of regimental service. Indeed, as matters stand, a Sergeant might receive a greater benefit on discharge than a Conductor.

Suppose that a Sergeant, after 21 years' service be discharged with an annuity of £20, in addition to the pension of his rank, and that he have a family of four children, and have chosen India as his place of residence, his monthly income would exceed £60 per annum; for each of his children would be allowed Rs. 2½ per mensem, and all of them would continue to receive this boon till they attain the age of sixteen, when they would be able to provide for themselves. Now

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if this Sergeant should be a Staff Sergeant or Sergeant Major, his pension would be £45-12-6 per annum, and his annuity and children's pay added to this would be equal to £77-12-6 per annum, that is to say, his yearly income would be £17-12-6 in excess of that of a Conductor, although, mind you, the Conductor ranks as a warrant officer and his service is equal to 39 years, as above shown, while the Sergeant Major, who is but a non-commissioned officer, has served only 21 years altogether, perhaps a few years of the time as Staff Sergeant. I said in my former letter that it would be difficult to imagine by what process of reasoning the pensions of warrant officers were regulated by the legislative body that originated the pension regulations; for, however paradoxical it may seem, it is nevertheless true that a Staff Sergeant may, under their operation, after 21 years' service, receive a greater pecuniary benefit than a warrant officer, whose service is equal to 39 years. And is not a state of things such as I have described perfectly irreconcileable with reason and opposed to the notions we naturally concieve of justice? Surely, then, something ought to be done to rectify discrepancies such as those I have pointed out, that the hardworking warrant officer may receive something like an adequate compensation for his valuable services, when the infirmities of age render him no longer fit for active military service. Such generosity would be worthy of a paternal Government, and would be considered an ample atonement for the mislegislation of former years, in consequence of which warrant officers have been obliged to retire with an eleemosynary pension altogether inadequate to their comfortable maintenance in advanced age, when growing infirmities, partly resulting from a life of toil in the service of Government, incapacitate them for remunerative employment.

MILES.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

KATTIAWAR DISTRICTS, POLITANA, 13TH FEB.

WITH the exception of occasional raids between the Waghers and the troops, there is nothing particular stirring. Rajcote is just now becoming rather conspicuous, owing to the exhibition that is coming off next month. Preparations of all sorts are being made on a great scale, and I must, out of justice to that officer, mention the very great energy displayed by Major Keatinge, Political Agent, in all his undertakings. As so much is being done to render the exhibition attractive and profitable, it is to be hoped Major Keatinge will prove more successful than even Mr. Temple of Nagpore.

I observe that the Rajcote correspondents of the *Times of India* have eulogized the reviews of troops held by General Tapp while he was at the station. They are evidently interested writers, or know nothing of military evolutions; for, from what I saw while at the station, the reviews and parades, especially of the 16th Regiment N. I., were so unsatisfactory, as to cause General Tapp, who is a most cool-tempered person, to be very much annoyed, and to publicly express his displeasure with the manner the commandant of the corps took his men through.

After concluding the reviews the General would not, as is the custom, grant leave to the 16th, but ordered the regiment to drill.

The *Times'* correspondent is wrong in saying that, owing to indisposition, the General did not dine at the mess. The General did not experience an hour's illness during his stay at Rajcote, so that his not dining at the mess was more through a disinclination than from compulsion.

From a letter I received from a friend at Bhooj it would appear that the parades and reviews of the 18th Regiment N. I., under Colonel Combe, were very satisfactory, and elicited well-merited compliments from the General, as being a very fine regiment. During his stay the very popular and able Political Agent, Major Shortt, opened his ever hospitable house to a series of social entertainments, and did his best to promote the good feeling and unanimity which so happily characterize the community at that station. It is also said that the General dined at the mess of the 18th.

The Waghers, I am informed by my friend at Bhooj, are about to cross from Kattiawar to Cutch by the fords of Mallia. A detachment of the 18th Regiment N. I., under Captain Smith, left on the 10th for the scene of the expected disturbance, where they will be joined by a strong party of Arabs and Seebundees, with two guns belonging to H. H. the Rao of Cutch. A strong party of horsemen of the late Cutch Legion also join the force.

Mr. Premchund Roychund, the great millionaire of Bombay, was lately here to pay his devotions at the shrine of the Devee. His munificence and liberality astonished the Kattiawar folks.

BENGAL.

WE learn that North Cachar is again disturbed by the Augami Nagas, who are committing outrages in the Loony Myung villages. Stringent measures have been adopted by the authorities to check the evil.—*Englishman, February* 10.

THE Home Government has finally set its face against the proposal to remove the seat of Government from the Presidency. It has refused to sanction the construction of permanent buildings at out-stations such as Simla, and has remarked that if permanent buildings are required 'for the better accommodation of the Government offices in the Presidency, a proposition for their erection will receive due attention. We are glad that this question is settled. The removal of the capital to a situation where it would be isolated, and where it would, at all seasons, be cut off from the reserve afforded by the resources of one of the chief trading centres of the world, would be to seriously weaken the power of the Viceroy in seasons of danger, and to place the Government at the mercy of any armed insurrection in the Upper Provinces. If the capital were moved at all, it should only be for the purpose of locating it in some seat of the ancient rulers of the Empire. Situated as we are, however, political reasons will always prevail over the pseudo sanitary argument which would prove that the health of a Viceroy, being totally unlike that of a merchant, can only be properly consulted by a retreat to a mountain residence in summer. Calcutta has a bad name, which it has never deserved, except, perhaps, that in setting up an idol of good living, its worship is mistaken, whilst the results are set down to the effect of a bad climate. People live in Calcutta not as Anglo-Indians, but as Englishmen at home, and, of course, suffer as Englishmen suffer all over the world, who will insist on carrying London about with them.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 10.

PENANG.

BY the *Chow Phya*, which arrived here from Bangkok this morning, we learn that His Majesty the second King of Siam died at his palace on Sunday last of dysentery. He was a very worthy and enlightened prince, and will be deeply regretted by all foreigners as well as by his own people.

The subject of the above notification, the 2nd King of Siam, was a brother of the present reigning sovereign, and was named Somdetch Phra Pawaraindr Mahaisvara Mahaisvaraisa Rangsarga Phra Pin Clao Chao In Hua. He intended to have visited Penang about a year ago, but was prevented on account of illness; his death resulted from consumption. His age was 57 years 4 months and 7 days. He had 31 wives, by whom he had 63 children, 30 of which survive, viz:—15 sons and 15 daughters.

On Wednesday the Consul for Siam hoisted the Siamese flag half mast high, and on the following day the British ensigns on the Hill and Fort, together with flags at the different Consulates were similarly displayed in memory of His Majesty's death.—*Penang Gazette, Jan.* 27.

LOSS OF THE "SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER" BY FIRE.

(From the Penang Gazette, Jan. 27.)

ON Tuesday night, at about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered on board the Portuguese Bark *San Francisco Xavier*, which appeared to be confined to the galley, and being supposed to have been got under after some buckets of water were thrown over it, the crew went to sleep. Early on Wednesday morning, however, smoke was observed to issue from the hatches, and it was presently found that the hold of the vessel was on fire. The signal of distress was hoisted, and assistance sent for from shore; in the meantime Captain Shepherd, Lloyd's Surveyor, and Captain Stevenson, of the Bark *Jeddo*, with his 2nd officer, and Captain Pineau, of the French Bark *Lamentin*, went on board the burning ship with a party of their men. Captains Benedictsen and Humphries and a boat's crew from the *Lord Clyde*, were also on board. They immediately commenced to scuttle the deck and pump water down the hold. Shortly after the Master Attendant arrived, and water was continually pumped over the decks, until the Deputy Commissioner with a party of police came alongside with the engines which began to play on deck. While this was going on the anchors were slipped, and the ship was hauled on shore opposite the government buildings, where she was scuttled. As it was feared that the flames would every moment burst out, and destroy the whole of the masts and rigging, they were cut away, and everything done to clear the hull, all the time the engines throwing water over the deck, whence it ran into the hold through the holes which had been cut in the deck. About half past eleven the smoke and heat on deck were so great, and the cargo known to be a very inflammable one, several explosions of crackers being heard, it was deemed dangerous to remain on board, and every one took to the boats which were alongside, without, however, relaxing in their endeavours to save the hull. About 2 o'clock the tide coming in, the vessel was observed to be settling down forward, though the fire seemed to be gaining, and it was supposed impossible to save her. Fortunately, however, the hole in her side was of sufficient size to allow a large body of water to pour into the hold, and as the tide rose, she rapidly subsided in about 14 feet of water, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were no longer traces of fire.

The *San Francisco Xavier*, owned by Messrs. V. de Portario & Co., of Macao, was formerly called the *San Li*, but was lately docked and thoroughly repaired, and the name changed to the present one. She has frequently been here under her former name, and on this passage she arrived on the 17th inst, with a general cargo of Chinese goods for Goa, such as crackers, wood oil, gin, silk, cigars and flooring tiles. Her Penang cargo had all been landed previous to the fire, and the vacant space forward was being filled up with rattans. The fire is supposed to have originated in consequence of the heat generated by the friction in the passing in of the rattans, the fire being communicated to the Chinese paper which is known to ignite easily. This supposition is in a measure verified by the fact of the fire being first noticed in the place where the rattans were taken in, namely, in the forehold.

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COTTON SUPPLY.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 17.

MESSRS. ELLISON and Heywood, cotton brokers, Liverpool, have issued to-day their monthly cotton report, and annual review of the cotton market for 1865. It is a document of great length, very elaborate in its treatment of every point interesting to the Trade, and the lateness of its appearance is accounted for by the great research which was necessary for the accurate compilation of such a document, some of the facts embraced in it having to be waited for till the last moment before publication. The following extracts give an estimate of the probable supply of cotton, and an interesting comparative statement of the economic vicissitudes of the Cotton Trade during the last ten years:—

The new year opens with the promise of a healthier and more remunerative trade than has been experienced for several years past. The doubt and uncertainty that still surround the future of supply will tend to repress excessive speculation, and lead to a cautious and steady legitimate business. As to supply, we look for a moderate increase upon the total import of 1865; less from the Mediterranean, but more from other quarters. We are yet so completely in the dark as to the quantity of cotton remaining in the Southern States, that any estimate of supply from America must be more than usually conjectural. We have assumed 800,000 bales, but should not be surprised to see that figure exceeded. Much will depend upon the amount of the next crop and the proportion which we shall receive before the close of the present year. The stimulus of high prices, and the proverbial energy of the American people, will, perhaps, produce a larger yield than seems at present to be generally anticipated, but yet one that will fall very far short of the requirements of the world, and therefore render any important decline from present rates improbable. The monetary disturbances of the past year, and the high prices of cereals, have exercised a prejudicial influence upon the Indian crop, more grain and less cotton having been put into the ground than in the previous season. As, however, we have about 160,000 more afloat than at this time last year, and which, but for the great depression experienced in the spring, would have been shipped in time to have been included in the import of 1865, we think it highly probable that the import of 1866 will reach from 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 bales, against 1,266,000 bales last year—due allowance being made for shipments to China. Should the arrivals from America show any important excess upon our estimate, no doubt prices would be depressed, and the shipments from India curtailed, as was the case last year. The Egyptian crop accounts are very unfavourable. Opinion differs as to the probable deficiency, compared with the yield of last year; some authorities place it as high as 50 per cent., others as low as 25 per cent. Taking the least unfavourable view of the matter, Great Britain's share of the crop would be about 250,000 bales against 334,000. A similar reduction for Turkey, whence the advices are equally discouraging, would give us 60,000 bales against 80,000 bales. From the Brazils the news is very cheering, and we anticipate an import thence of about 100,000 bales more than last year—say 440,000 bales against 340,000. The West Indies, Peru, and miscellaneous sources will most likely send us 150,000 bales against 131,000 bales.

"A recapitulation of the foregoing gives the following total, as compared with the actual figures of 1865 and 1864:—

IMPORT INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
America ...	198,000 ...	462,000 ...	800,000
Brazils	212,000 ...	340,000 ...	440,000
Egypt	257,000 ...	334,000 ...	250,000
Turkey	62,000 ...	80,000 ...	60,000
West Indies, &c.	60,000 ...	131,000 ...	150,000
East India ...	1,399,000 ...	1,266,000 ...	1,300,000
China	399,000 ...	142,000 ...	Nil.
Total	2,587,000 ...	2,755,000 ...	3,000,000
Do. in bales of 400lb.	2,242,000 ...	2,414,000 ...	2,660,000

"Direct shipments from America to the Continent will probably reduce the export from this country to 15,000 bales per week against 17,000 bales last year, or a total of 780,000 bales against 890,000 bales. This would leave 2,220,000 bales of all kinds for home consumption, or only 42,700 bales per week against 39,100 bales last year, and a present average of 45,000 bales.

"There is, therefore, nothing to warrant the expectation of any material average decline in prices. The anticipated increased supply in actual packages is 245,000; but in bales of the uniform weight of 400lb. only 146,000. Considerable fluctuations may be anticipated arising out of the varying relations of supply and demand, as well as from the changes of feeling and opinion which must ever attend the market until the trade has resumed its normal character. The exceedingly low state of the stocks of all kinds of cotton goods will be a great source of strength to the Manchester market, and enable producers to maintain, if not to increase, the present margin between the prices of raw cotton and the manufactured article. The probability of dear money and constantly varying rates of discount will curb speculation, and have a tendency to keep business within safe bounds.

"Subjoined we give a comparative statement of the supply and stocks for six years, reduced to bales of the uniform weight of 400lb (in thousands of bales):

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Imports	2,660	2,439	2,241	1,729	1,333	3,153
Stock in Ports, Jan. 1	374	486	299	411	698	626
Do. held by the trade	82	79	45	45	92	21
Total of cotton	3,116	3,004	2,585	2,185	2,123	3,800
Add stock of goods, January 1	76	102	180	381	734	605
Total of cotton and goods	3,192	3,106	2,765	2,566	2,875	4,205

"The cotton famine being virtually at an end, we have thought that a comparative statement of the economic vicissitudes of the trade during the past 10 years would not be uninteresting to our friends. For some time past, therefore, we have been occupied in the examination of a great number of facts on the subject, obtained from the most competent practical authorities in the manufacturing districts. The results of our investigations are given in the two concluding tables of this report:—

"1. An estimate of the weight and value of the total production of cotton manufactures in Great Britain, with the cost of production, and the balance remaining for interest of capital and profits for each of the past 10 years.

"2. The weight of yarns and goods produced, the quantities exported and consumed at home, and the stock on hand at the close of each year.

"In drawing attention to these tables we shall, for the present, content ourselves with offering a few merely explanatory remarks. In estimating the amount of yarn produced we have deducted from the cotton consumed, for waste in spinning, 10½ per cent for the six years ending with 1861; 17 per cent. for 1862, 15 per cent. for 1863, and 14 per cent for 1864 and 1865. Assuming the loss in working East India descriptions to be 25 per cent., and that in other kinds 10½ per cent., the apparent net loss was 19¾ per cent. in 1862, 18 per cent. in 1863, and 17 per cent. in 1864 and 1865; but from these figures we have deducted 2½ per cent. for 1862, and 3 per cent. for each of the subsequent years, for increased economy in spinning. In reducing the yarn and piece goods exported in the years 1862 to 1865 to weight we have allowed 5 per cent. for extra sizing. A close examination of the Board of Trade values of yarns and goods exported in 1862, 1863, and 1864, convinced us that the figures fell considerably short of the real value at the time of shipment; this deficiency we place at 5,201,000*l.* for 1862, 5,493,000*l.* for 1863, and 2,799,000*l.* for 1864. Messrs. John Pender and Co. estimated the deficiency for 1862 alone at 13,042,000*l.*; but this we think too much. The value of goods consumed at home is assumed to be one-third more than the same weight of manufactures exported. The cost of cotton consumed is based upon the average prices of each year. The estimated amount paid for wages and expenses is the result of an elaborate series of calculations relating to each department of the trade, and is based upon data supplied by practical spinners, manufacturers, &c. Our impression is that the computation is a very liberal one, and more likely to be over than under the actual outlay. The balance left for interest of capital, &c., agrees with the general tenour of the annual trade reports published by the principal Manchester houses. Apparently the trade of last year was as profitable as that of 1856; but in reality it was not so, inasmuch as there is one-third more fixed, and perhaps one half more floating, capital employed now than there was 10 years ago.

"As a starting point for the second table, we have assumed the stock of goods in first hands at the beginning of 1856 to be equal to 130,000,000lb. of yarn. Our estimate is based upon the most reliable information, and is at least not over the mark. The actual home consumption of cotton goods we estimate at 5½lb per head in 1856, 1857, and 1858; at 6lb. per head in 1859, 1860, and 1861; at 3½lb. per head in 1862, with a reduction of 10 per cent. in 1863, and a recovery of 20 per cent. in 1864; and at 5lb. per head in 1865, including the extra stocks held by the retail shopkeepers, who purchased largely at the low prices current in the spring and summer months. In the calculations for each year due allowance has been made for the annual increase in population. The stocks on hand gradually increased from about two months' production at the beginning of 1856, until the close of 1861, when they were equivalent to about three months' production, since which period they have rapidly dwindled down to about a fortnight's production. The present stock, as compared with the annual out-turn of our spindles and looms, is probably the smallest ever known.

"After a careful analysis of the figures contained in the first table, we estimate the losses of the trade during the past four years as follows:—

Loss of interest of capital and profits to employers...	£37,000,000 to	£40,000,000
Loss of wages to operatives, &c.	28,000,000 to	30,000,000
Total loss	£65,000,000 to	£70,000,000

About three-fifths of the loss in wages fell upon operatives engaged in spinning and weaving. Of the total amount perhaps about one-fourth was recovered in the form of relief, and remuneration received for permanent or occasional employment in other branches of industry. The total sum distributed in charity alone amounted to about 3,000,000*l.* A good portion of the employing class obtained a set-off in the enhanced prices gained for the heavy stocks of yarns and goods held at the close of 1861. Fortunate speculation during the course of the famine was a prolific source of assistance to many, though, as regards the trade at large, it is probable that these profits were counterbalanced by the heavy losses of others. Spinners gained about 360,000*l.* upon the stock of raw cotton held at the close of 1860, and this sum we have deducted from the cost of cotton used in 1861. Very little beyond the cost price was obtained for the stock they held at the end of 1861, as there was only a slight advance in values during the first six months of 1862.

"Assuming that if the total stock of cotton in the ports at the close of 1861 (279,000,000lb.) two-thirds or 186,000,000lb. were sold in 1862 at an advance of 6d. per lb. and one-third or 93,000,000lb. in 1863, at an advance of 12d. per lb—the total amount of profit realised was about 9,300,000*l.* A similar calculation for the yarns and goods on hand at the same date (293,000,000lb.) shows a total gain of 9,800,000*l*, making the aggregate profit on the raw and manufactured article of 19,100,000*l.* We have no means of estimating the gain and losses of importers during the past four years. Many shipments have, of course, shown a very handsome margin; but, on the other hand, a vast number have ruined their consignees. The fluctuations in prices have been so frequent and so great, that it would not be easy to put the result of the four years' transactions into figures, but if such an account could be made up, we should not be surprized to find the balance on the wrong side."

One of the tables referred to above professes to be "an estimate of the weight and value of the total production of cotton manufactures in Great Britain, with the cost of production and the balance remaining for interest of capital and profit for each of the past 10 years." The width of a newspaper column renders it inconvenient to give the whole of this table, and we select three out of its 10 columns as giving an abstract possessing sufficient interest for our readers:—

	1860.	1862.	1865.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cotton consumed...	1,079,321,000	419,821,000	718,651,000
Less waste in spinning ...	113,328,000	76,469,000	100,611,000
Yarn produced...	965,993,000	373,352,000	618,040,000
Exported in yarn...	197,343,000	88,554,000	98,460,000
Do. in piece goods, apparel, &c. ...	542,770,000	324,128,000	379,780,000
Retained for home consumption and stock ...	225,880,000	*39,330,000	139,800,000
Total as above ...	965,993,000	373,352,000	618,040,000
	£	£	£
Declared value of yarn exported ...	9,870,000	7,523,000	10,277,000
Do., piece goods, apparel, &c., do.	46,248,000	38,616,000	52,330,000
Estimated value of home consumption, &c. ...	24,470,000	*3,413,000	21,000,000
Total value of goods produced	80,588,000	42,726,000	83,607,000
Cost of cotton consumed ...	28,910,000	26,734,000	47,257,000
Paid in wages and other expenses ...	33,600,000	14,520,000	23,850,000
Total expenditure..	62,510,000	41,254,000	71,107,000
Balance left for interest of Capital and Profits ...	18,078,000	1,472,000	12,500,000

THE WEIGHT OF YARNS AND GOODS PRODUCED, THE QUANTITIES EXPORTED AND CONSUMED AT HOME, AND THE STOCK ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

	1860.	1862.	1865.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Stock on hand 1st of Jan.	189,120,000	293,770,000	40,810,000
Yarn and manufactures produced...	965,993,000	373,352,000	618,040,000
Total supply ...	1,155,113,000	667,122,000	658,850,000
Yarns and goods exported	740,113,000	412,682,000	478,240,000
Estimated actual home consumption	173,000,000	102,000,000	150,000,000
Total deliveries...	913,113,000	514,682,000	628,240,000
Stock on hand Dec. 31 ...	242,000,000	152,440,000	30,610,000
Do. of cotton held by the trade Dec. 31 ...	85,100,000	18,600,000	32,868,000
Do., in the ports, Dec. 31 ...	250,549,000	104,599,000	149,776,000
Estimated total weight of yarns, goods, and cotton Dec. 31	778,649,000	335,639,000	213,254,000

* Excess of export over production to be deducted.

A HAREM WAREHOUSE.

(FROM HAREM LIFE IN EGYPT AND CONSTANTINOPLE. BY, EMMELINE LOTT.)

I ENTERED *The Harem*, ("sacred,") passed through a small door—the grating sounds of whose huge rusty hinges still seem to creak in my ears like the grinding of the barrel-organ of an itinerant Italian or Savoyard—which led into a courtyard, at that time lined, not with a corps of the Egyptian infantry, with their shrill brass band playing opera airs, but with a group of hard-working Fellahs and Arabs, toiling away like labourers in the London docks, and rolling into that immense space hundreds of bales of the softest Genoa velvets, the costliest Lyons silks, the richest French satins, most elegantly designed muslins, fast, gaudy-coloured Manchester prints, stout Irish poplins, the finest Irish linens, Brussels, Mechlin, Valenciennes, Honiton, and imitation laces, Nottingham hose, French silk stockings, French and Coventry ribbons, cases of the purest Schiedam, pipes of spirits of wine, huge cases of fashionable Parisian boots, shoes, and slippers, immense chests of bonbons, in magnificent fancy-worked cases, boxes, and baskets, bales of *tombeki*, and the bright golden-leaved tobacco of Is-tam-bol (Constantinople;) Cashmere, India, French, and Paisley shawls, of the most exquisite designs; baskets of pipe bowls, cases of amber mouth-pieces, cigarette papers, and a whole host of miscellaneous packages, too various to enumerate, of other commodities, destined for the use of the inmates of that vast conservatory of beauty—all supplied by his Highness's partners. For, be it known to you, gentle reader, that the Viceroy of Egypt may most appropriately be styled, *par excellence*, the Sinbad of the age, the merchant prince of the terrestrial globe. Here I was received by two young eunuchs, one of whom was attired in a light drab uniform, embroidered with silk of the same colour. The other wore a similar costume, but of red. Both "sported" fezes. They salaamed me most respectfully in the Oriental manner, by putting their fingers to their lips, then to the heart, and finished by touching their foreheads. I was then ushered through another door, the portals of which were also guarded by a group of eunuchs, similarly attired, but whose uniforms were most costly embroidered. Their features were hideous and ferocious; their figure corpulent, and carriage haughty. They also salaamed me in the most approved Oriental style. Thence passing along a marble passage I entered a large stone hall, which was supported by huge granite pillars, which led me to the grand staircase, where I was received by the Chief Eunuch, who is called *Kislar Agaci*, "the captain of the girls," and sometimes *Dar-us-sealet Agaci*, "the guardian of the Mansion of Bliss." This giant spectre of a man, (for he was upwards of six feet high,) who quite belied his caste, for he was a pleasing, affable, yet noble-looking personage, having a most diminutive head, almost as tiny as that of the great master of English composition, De Quincey, the celebrated writer of "The Confessions of an Opium Eater," (and who, like that marvellous genius, I soon found out, had a mania for eating and smoking narcotics,) advanced towards me, made his salaam, and ushered me, the hated, despised Giaour into the noble marble hall of the Harem, which was then for the first time polluted by the footsteps of the unbeliever. The scene around me was so singular and strange, that I paused to contemplate it. The hall was of vast dimensions, supported by beautiful porphyry pillars, and the marble floor was covered with fine matting. I was now handed over to the Lady Superintendent of the slaves—a very wealthy woman, about twenty-four years of age, with fine dark blue eyes, aquiline nose, large mouth, and of middle stature. She was attired in a coloured muslin dress and trousers, over which she wore a quilted lavender-coloured satin paletot. Her head was covered with a small blue gauze handkerchief, tied round it and in the centre of the forehead, tucked up under it, a lovely natural dark red rose. She wore a beautiful large spray of diamonds, arranged in the form of the flower, "forget me not," which hung down like three tendrils below her ear on the left side. Large diamond drops were suspended from her ears, and her fingers were covered with numerous rings, the most brilliant of which were a large rose pink diamond, and a beautiful sapphire. Her feet were encased in white cotton stockings and black patent leather Parisian shoes. Her name was Anina; she had formerly been an Ikbal, "favourite." Beside her were grouped a host of slaves, all of whom appeared to be Arabs, and whose condition approximates to that of domestic servants in Europe, with this difference, that they cannot quit the precincts of the Harem without permission, which is often given to them to go shopping, which they do unaccompanied by any of the eunuchs. They are often sent to schools; some of them can read Arabic and Turkish—none, however, can write. As a general rule, they are condemned to celibacy, but it frequently happens that they are freed, given away in marriage, and, most horrible to relate, instances have been known of their having been united to their own children. They amass great wealth, by dint of hoarding up the baksheesh which has been distributed to them on grand occasions. The black slaves, who are chiefly natives of Nubia and Ethiopia, are generally employed in the mean and laborious duties of the household. They never obtain their liberty, but pass their old age in a state of idleness. The nurses to the Viceroyal family are an exception, since they are invariably emancipated, and many of them often marry some of the slaves who are engaged in the out-door work. The Lady Superintendent now took me by the hand, led me up two flights of stairs, covered with thick rich Brussels carpet of a most costly description, and as soft and brilliant in colours as the dewy moss of Virginia Water. The walls were plain. Then we passed through a suite of several rooms, elegantly carpeted, in all of which stood long divans, some of which were covered with white and others with yellow and crimson satin. Over the doorways hung wide satin damask curtains looped up with heavy silk cords and tassels to correspond, with richly gilded cornices over each, and the windows which overlooked the Nile had Venetian shutters attached to them outside. Against the wall were fixed numerous silver chandeliers, each containing six wax candles, with frosted-coloured glass shades, made in the form of tulips, over them. On each side of the room large mirrors were fixed in the wall, each of which rested on a marble-stopped console table, supported by gilded legs. The only other articles of furniture that were scattered about the apartment were a dozen common English cane-bottom kursi, "chairs." Across one apartment a line was suspended, on which hung the Princess's jackets, wardrobes being totally unknown within the precincts of this "Enchanted Castle." Against the walls of another were piled up the beds, which heap was covered over with a rich silk coverlet. On the divan was placed a silver tray, (as the use of both toilet-tables and washhand stand was totally unknown) containing the Princess's toilet requisites. These merely consisted of a plain black india-rubber dressing-comb, a white-ivory handled hair-brush, a very large sized small tooth comb, two tooth-brushes, a glass box, containing tooth dentrifice from Paris, a small round silver bowl into which poured the perfumed (rose) water with which her Highness the mother of the Grand Pacha, dressed her hair, the substitute for oil or pomatum, (neither of which is ever used by any of the Viceregal family,) and a bottle of essence, all of which were covered over with a transparent silk gauze cloth, bespangled with gold crescents, and bordered with gold fringe an inch deep. In another apartment stood a large mahogany cupboard, containing the fumigating powders which are burnt in the rooms, dried fruits, essences, boots, shoes, quantities of cast-off wearing apparel, her Highness's cash-box, a small black ebony casket inlaid with gold, packets of cigarettes, cigarette-papers, tobacco, pipe-bowls, silver braziers and dishes, zurfs, both in japan, china, and silver. Jewellery cases, candles, and a complete miscellany of sundry articles; in fact, it was a "curiosity shop." At the extreme of these rooms I was led into a smaller apartment, where, on the divan, (so called from the Persian word *dive*, signifying "fairy, gem," which was covered with dirty, faded yellow satins, sat H.H. the Princess Epouse. She is a wee dwarf of a handsome blonde, with fine blue eyes, short nose, rather large mouth with a fine set of teeth, expressive countenance, but rather sharp and disagreeable voice; her hair was cut in the Savoyard fashion, with two long plaits behind, which were turned round over the small brown gauze handkerchief to she wore round her head, in which were placed, like a band, seven large diamond flies. She was attired in a dirty, crumpled, light-coloured muslin dress and trousers, sat a la Turque, doubled up like a clasped knife, without shoes or stockings, smoking a cigarette. Her waist was encircled with a white gauze handkerchief, having the four corners embroidered with gold thread. It was fastened round so as to leave two ends hanging down like the lappet of a riding-habit. Her feet were encased in *babouches*, "slippers without heels." By her side sat H.H. the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, her son, so styled after the manner adopted by the renowned Mahomet Ali, with the Princess Nuzley, "*Nuzley Hanem.*" He was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Egyptian infantry. On his head he wore the fez; across his shoulder hung a silver gilt chain, from which was suspended a small silver square box, beautifully chased with cabalistic figures of men, beasts, and trees, enclosed inside which was another smaller box made of cypress-wood which contained verses of the Koran. He was about five years old, of dark complexion, short Arab nose, and rather tall for his age, and looked the very picture of a happy, round-faced cherub. But when I approached towards the divan, he gave full proof that his lungs were in a healthy state, as he set up a most hideous shriek, buried his black head in his mother's lap, who laughed most heartily at the strange reception his Highness had thought proper to bestow upon his future governess. In front of the divan, behind, and on each side of me, stood a bevy of the ladies of the Harem, assuredly not the types of Tom Moore's "Peris of the East," as described in such glowing colours in his far-famed "Lalla Rookh," for I failed to discover the slightest trace of loveliness in any one of them. On the contrary, most of their countenances were pale as ashes, exceedingly disagreeable; fat and globular in figure; in short, so rotund, that they gave me the idea of large full moons; nearly all were *passée*. Their photographs were as hideous and hag-like as the witches in the opening scene in "Macbeth," which is not to be wondered at, as some of them had been the favourites of Ibrahim Pacha. But *que voulez-vous?* It is their *Kismet* to remain for ever within the four walls of the Harem. Some wore white linen dresses and trousers. Their hair and their finger nails were dyed red with *henna*; many of them looked like old hags, in the most extended acceptation of the expression. Some wore the *tarboosh*, round which they bound coloured gauze handkerchiefs. They had handsome gold watches tucked into their waistbands, which were similar to that of her Highness's, which hung suspended from their necks by thick massive gold chains. Their fingers were covered with a profusion of diamond, emerald, and ruby rings; in their ears were earrings of various precious stones, all set in the old antique style in silver; while others only wore plain gauze handkerchiefs round their heads. They had been favourites in their youth. Behind stood half a dozen white slaves, chiefly Circassians, attired in coloured muslins, their dress and trousers being of the same pattern. Their head gear was similar to that of the ladies of the Harem, and the ornaments which adorned their persons were equally as costly. The Mistress Superintendent introduced me to H.H. the Princess Epouse, who kept me standing a considerable time, while she fixed her eyes steadfastly upon me and smiled.

ABOARD THE PROMISED LAND.

(From All the Year Round, Jan. 15.)

THE "good ship" Promised Land really deserved that praise. She was new, had made only one voyage, in a remarkably short space of time, was copper-fastened, two hundred tons burden, was of course registered A 1 at Lloyd's, and was now loading at the St. Winifred's Docks. Many had read the enticing and almost appetising advertisement, which had been in the *Times* for many days, under heading of "Steam to the Brazils," of the "spacious poop and afterdeck," the "airy and well-ventilated saloons" and the decks "flush from end to end, and offering an agreeable and on obstructed promenade," of the surgeon, who was experienced," of the "fire-annihilator," which was infallible, of the "water-condensing apparatus," and, above all, of that "Favourite" Captain, Robert Magregor, who was "so well known on the American station." This collection of nautical blessings irresistibly induced me, when appointed engineer for surveying a new line of railway in the Brazils, to choose the new "barque-rigged liner," the Promised Land, and her Favourite Captain, Robert Magregor.

It was a long time, however, before the loading was done and the ship ready to drop down the river. Meanwhile, the collected inducements had had a favourable impression on others besides myself, and on making some last inquiries at the office before sailing, I found that nearly all the berths had been taken up, and that we were to sail with a full complement of passengers and cargo. This was a very agreeable prospect: for to a good sailor, and before the novelty has worn off, a voyage is one of the pleasantest incidents in life. At last a sort of intimating notice appeared, quite different from the alluring tone of previous invitations; all must be on board by a certain Thursday, and by a certain hour, otherwise deposit, passage-money, everything, would be forfeited. When I punctually obeyed this mandate, sailors were getting in casks of water, putting last touches to the rigging, and shipping new sails that looked like nautical table linen. The sun was shining, and there were Lascars and foreign sailors in red jackets. The chatter of tongues was very loud, and the whole had a Neapolitan air. Above, on the paddle-box, was Captain Magregor, that Favourite Captain, a surprisingly young man for a Favourite Captain, but of a stout bluff build, with sandy hair, and large fair face, and a very Scotch accent, in which he gave his orders. He seemed a good man of business. We knew nothing of his seamanship then. Firm, steady, and with a practical roughness, by his exertions everybody and everything was got on board; and by ten o'clock, a passenger, who had already become nautical, came into the saloon to announce that we were going to "haul out" of dock. In half an hour we *had* hauled out and were going down the river.

That was rather a dismal first meeting of all the passengers in the saloon. There was an air of trouble on most faces, and every one was coming in and out uneasily of the little cellars, which were called state-rooms, "blocking" their hats as they did so. The lamps were lighted, and looked yellow and sickly enough, and were already swinging and "turning" as the vessel moved. I looked round and saw a good many of the passengers. There was a Spanish-looking actress, a wife or two of a consul, two or three commercial travellers, a couple of officers and their wives, some Frenchmen, some Germans—with, in fact, the almost unvarying elements which make up the complement of a packet bound on a long voyage. One gentleman I particularly noticed, who was taking supper with great relish by himself. He had come on board early, had established himself early in one of the best cabins, and had put everything he wanted in its "proper place." When nearly every one was like a moody and troubled spirit, going up on deck and coming down again, and poking into wrong cabins, and lurching over unseen trunks and packages, he was perfectly and calmly at home. By eleven o'clock he had finished his supper, had read the evening paper through by a wax-candle, as he would have done at his club, and had gone comfortably to bed. This gentleman's name I was curious enough to inquire, and found it was Colter, a Chancery barrister in fair practice, who had been ordered a long sea voyage to strengthen his chest, and enable him the better to direct his voice at their "L'dships."

I was a fair sailor too, and had done many long voyages; but was not so much at home as the Chancery barrister. I was painfully sensible of the discomforts of this way of travelling from the first, and awoke several times; once, indeed, by the vessel's stopping, and by that pattering of feet which follows on a vessel stopping, and with some shouting. After a few minutes, however, we moved on again, and I fell asleep.

In the morning we were tossing about in the Channel. The sea was like melted aluminum, dull and angry, and the "barque-rigged liner" rode heaving and lurching. Already the bulk of the passengers were in their misery, to the music of the "hish" of the waters, and straining and creaking of the inside timbers. It was a dark day too, was raining on deck, and only a bare half dozen appeared at breakfast. Captain Robert Magregor came down himself, and sat at the head. "Stiff bit of weather to begin with," he said, cheerfully; "always the better, though, for my passengers; they get into it at once, and have it all over. I wish we had a good storm at once, to try this vessel. She'd stand anything, sir. Go anywhere. Built under my own eye."

The Chancery barrister was of course there, picking out the best bits of broiled ham and eggs with his fork. I saw him well. Tall, thin, with a yellowish face, and "thin hair besprinkled spare." "Captain," he said, abruptly, "what was the stoppage last night? It awoke me. Somewhere off Gravesend, eh?"

"Yes," said the captain, "off Gravesend it was—a small hooker came alongside with two passengers. We nearly ran 'em down; serve 'em right, too. Pretty thing, stopping a vessel in her course! And only the agent would have been making a row, and talking of the company, and perhaps stop the passage-money out of my salary, I'd have let 'em shout till they were hoarse."

"And now, captain," said the barrister, battering toast, with a rasping, crackling sound, "what were they like—men, women, or children?"

"A woman, sir—a lady, I suppose, we must call her," the captain said, with disgust. "Nice thing, isn't it, ladies coming out in hookers to stop mail packets on the high seas?"

"And where is she now?" said the barrister, eating a fresh egg. "Breakfast in berth, eh?"

"I suppose so," said Captain Magregor, angrily. "Of course, she's sick. By Jove, the wind's freshening again," he said, rising; "this is the style of thing. It looks like a *good* storm before night."

I was left with Mr. Colter, who said: "What we would call, in an address to a jury, a rude son of Neptune, a hardy son of Ocean, eh, sir?"

"That man," I said, "doesn't care for a single thing else in the world but his profession—a true mariner."

"I don't know that at all. I want him to contradict me. I should say he is undeveloped—that he has not had opportunity. For he is surprisingly young, you remark, though built upon old lines. The fact is, we can't say that he might not break out in any new direction, if the opening came. Now, for a cigar upon deck."

All that day the weather freshened; by dinner-time it was almost a storm, and we had less company at the table than even at breakfast. Captain Magregor was in great delight. His eye kindled: "After all," he said, "what is there in the world to the sea! It is everything to me, father, mother, wife, and lover. Here's her health, gentlemen! Would you say as much for your profession?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Colter, shortly. "Even if I felt it, I would not."

This all went on for a couple of days, when things began to mend. The storm abated altogether; and one morning we arose to the smoothest and most lovely weather that could be conceived. The sea was as blue and smooth as the Mediterranean at Genoa. The passengers came crawling out of their burrows, with miserable faces, but with some hope. They plucked up wonderfully, as some one remarked. In fact, at the breakfast table, all but some children were assembled. The captain was at the head, a little down at the loss of his stormy weather, and I and Mr. Colter near him.

"We are all here?" said the barrister; "a difference to the first day, eh? By the way, where's the Gravesend lady? She that woke us up out of our sleep—eh, captain?"

The captain answered gruffly that he did not know.

"You should have all your passengers here, captain. No excuse such a morning as this. No breakfasting in bed—in berth, I mean—it's bad for the morale of the ship."

The Scotch captain shook himself at this.

"We'll have none o' that aboard. No favour or exceptions. Here, steward! You're not to take in breakfast to any one—d'ye hear?"

"No sir. Only that lady in No. 20."

"Has she been ill?"

"No, sir, the stewardess says. She had dinner yesterday there and tea and breakfast ever since she came aboard."

The captain almost leaped up with anger.

"This is outrageous. My orders defied by any woman. Lady or woman, it's all one. I will have the same discipline for all. That's logic, Mr Colter."

"And good logic too," said that gentleman. "Ay, ay. The ship before everything. And see, steward. Tell that lady—what's her name?——"

"Mrs. Arlington, sir."

Mr. Colter, at hearing this name, started.

"Arlington!" he said. "Are you sure?"

"Why," said the captain, "what's there in it?"

Mr. Colter seemed to be ashamed of having started or shown surprise.

"Nothing," he said. "There's a leading case, you know—Arlington and Hooker—very nearly the same point as the rule in Shelley's case, but cut down a good deal, you know."

"Well, tell Mrs. Arlington she must be here for dinner or go without any. That's blunt, but it's the fact and truth."

The captain went on deck.

"Now," said Mr. Colter to me, "why should that lady, who has come on board in an exceptional manner, and who has not been in the least ill (as, indeed, I found out in a very odd way, for I saw her reflected in the little skylight of my berth, and reading and working all through the storm)—why shouldn't she come in and take her meals with us—eh?"

"Well, I never thought of it in that way," I said.

At dinner that day—the fine weather still continuing—all the passengers were assembled, except one. Just as the covers were taken off a little rustle was heard, and a tall, graceful lady stood at the door, looking down the long table as if for a place. She was very neatly cut out of the great human material—slight—was in a purple silk—had a very small face and feature—soft hair, with a tiny cap. She seemed almost as shy as a girl, and about two-and-thirty years of age. The lawyer got up, and, with much bustle, caused room to be made for her opposite—near the captain—who shook himself angrily like a Newfoundland dog.

"Expect every one to be in time on board the Promised Land," he said roughly. "Can't allow any eating and drinking in the cabins. So I hope, in future ma'am——"

She was quite composed, and answered him with a soft voice: "I beg pardon, indeed, Captain Magregor. I did not know the rules—indeed, no. But in future you will find me the most obedient of all your passengers."

"Well, I hope so," he said. "Get this lady some soup."

The barrister, who had his eye on her all this time, said to her graciously,

"Hope you have not suffered during the rough weather."

She answered softly, and with an expression of pain,

"I always suffer. I am almost always a martyr."

"Why," said the Scotch captain, "we know that you weren't ill during the storm, for you had your meals in regularly, and this gentleman here saw you sitting up, reflected in some way on his skylight reading away when it was blowing great guns. Now?"

She raised her eyes from her plate, and turned them steadily on the barrister. He helped himself to wine—very coolly.

"You are determined to be hard on poor me, Captain Magregor," she said. "I did not say that I was sick, but that I was almost always sick. I will even appeal to that gentleman who used reflectors to see how I employed my time."

The barrister laughed. "That's putting it very strongly against me. But if I had had such a reflector the other night, when our vessel was stopped, and mysterious passengers came on board, that would be worth something. What do you say, captain?"

"I say it was a thing I wouldn't do again, for this lady or for any lady."

Again her eyes were studying the barrister very carefully. Then she turned to the captain:

"Must I beg pardon again? My offences seem to be increasing every moment. I was always told that ladies on board were turned into goddesses—could rule and dictate—and that gallant seamen were only too proud to put their heads at their feet. When we made a voyage from India, in a Queen's ship, we found it so. But I suppose there is a difference in the service. The captain was like a knight of King Arthur's, and yet one of the bravest and best seamen in the navy."

Our captain coloured up, but could not say anything. The barrister said, suddenly, as if putting a question:

"You were coming home from foreign service—you and your husband?"

She almost started, looked at him, then answered steadily with her wonderful eyes on him:

"Well, yes, supposing we were?"

"Oh, certainly," said he, with great politeness; "I have no right to put inquisitive questions."

"No more," she said, with a firm smile, "than you have to construct those reflectors of yours. Even my enemy here, Captain Magregor, wouldn't resort to that."

The captain was moody.

"You should say, ma'am, a captain of a Queen's ship; which, thank God, this is not. We have our own ways here; we don't want to take pattern by Queen's ships. A Queen's ship, ma'am, I can tell you, would not stop as I was fool enough to do the other night."

"No, indeed," said she, softly; "such kindness could not be expected every day."

"It must have been very perilous," continued the barrister, addressing her, "that coming on board in an open boat on a rough night. It required great courage," he said, looking round with a smile, "or great pressure and necessity. From Gravesend, I think you said," he repeated.

"Suppose it *were* Gravesend," she answered, with a smile which was not a smile of pleasure. "Would you like to hear," she went on, calmly, "my birthplace, names of relations, age next birthday, and other particulars according to a census paper?"

The barrister put up his hands to his face.

"Serve me right," he said; "a capital hit—well sent home, too."

"Ah!" said she, laughing, "I wish to hit nobody, provided they do not hit me."

"At any rate," said the barrister, "I have got a lesson."

But I don't think he had. For at tea that night he came up to the table laughing. "Look here," he said, "I am incorrigible. I belong to the law. So that is my excuse. You know the challenge you gave me about a census paper? Well, I have been working my head ever since, as I should do at a brief for the Vice-Chancellor to-morrow morning. May I tell you what I have found, provided I tell you how?"

The faintest flush of uneasiness passed over that piquant face, but she hid it by setting back the little cap. "Do as you please," she said, with a smile. "You know I am helpless. Captain Magregor here, who I thought would be my protector, is turned against me; so everybody is privileged."

"No, no," said he, vaguely. "It is you who went against me about the Queen's ship."

"The dirtiest, ugliest thing that ever sailed," she said: "badly managed—badly handled, I think you call it."

"Yes," said he, "that's the word. Not kept so clean as this, I'll swear."

"No, no, indeed," she said.

"Well, that's something," he said. "Now, what are this gentleman's discoveries?"

"First," said Mr. Colter, "you are married, madam, or were married, and your husband's name is Charles H. Arlington—a captain in her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Chatham."

She almost started out of her seat, a strange wildness came into her eyes, with a dash of fury, as she bent over to the barrister.

"What do you mean?" she said, in a thick voice. Every one had been listening, and now turned to each other with surprise and wonder. In a moment her face had changed. She had burst into tears, and with her handkerchief to her face, she just uttered the words, "He is dead! how unkind!" and floated away out of the saloon.

Many reproachful eyes were turned on the barrister.

"Come, I say, Mr. Colter," said the captain, who had looked after her with much compassion, "this going is a little too far, I think. A helpless woman is no match for a clever lawyer. It ain't equal, you know. Poor soul!"

"'Pon my word," said the eager barrister, "I meant nothing—I really did not. It was a mere chance shot—I knew her name was Arlington. So I looked in an Army List."

The next morning when the wind had again freshened, I went up very early upon deck. It was a cool delicious morning, and the vessel was bending through the waves with a sharp breezy decision that is always very acceptable. It was about seven, and I was sure I should have the deck all to myself; but, to my surprise, there was the captain leaning against the mainmast, with a lady in a little hood talking to him. I knew both hood and lady. Presently they began to walk about, and the captain pointed out this "stay" and that rope. In all these things she seemed to take an eager interest, and, I could see, was asking all sorts of questions, which he answered very readily, and with great alacrity and pleasure. Then he came towards me and explained the compasses, and then she went to the very end of the vessel, where she stood up on the forecastle in the breeze, and looked down on the hissing waters with more courage than, perhaps, I could have done, and looked like a statue. I was leaning on the side of the vessel, looking at her in this attitude, when I heard a voice close at my ear: "A fine morning." It was Mr. Colter, the barrister.

"I thought we should have the deck nearly to ourselves," he said, and walked down towards the pair at the end. When the lady saw him coming, she jumped down. She said nothing to him beyond "Good morning;" but that was said with an air of defiance.

That day the luggage "wanted on the voyage" was to be got up—a grand ceremonial of unpacking for passengers, and a remarkably busy and amusing scene. Every one got up his trunk, and got out things which he could not or would not want. Still it was an amusement, and even playthings are welcome upon a voyage. Every one was unlocking and unpacking, even the great Chancery barrister, Mr. Colter, Q. C.

At dinner we were all in great spirits. The captain had given champagne, which was much enjoyed by the lady who sat near him. Her eyes began to sparkle, and she talked very pleasantly and with great animation. I noticed that Captain Magregor listened with extraordinary attention to everything she said, spoke very little himself, not even a word about his beloved ship.

"We deserve this," said the barrister, gaily, "after our hard work to-day. Excellent wine it is."

"You should drink, Mr. Colter, to our full and perfect reconciliation; and promise, over Captain Magregor's capital champagne, so kindly given, never to offend me any more. You must get rid of your animosity to me. Will you promise?"

"Certainly," he answered, merrily, "with all my heart. I am deeply penitent. I feel as if I had committed contempt of court, and had been told to attend at the sitting of his lordship to-morrow. Indeed, how could I feel anything but cordial good will to a person about whom I am beginning gradually to know everything."

"Know everything?" she said, a frown coming on her forehead. "You are beginning again. Now, I warn you!"

"Yes," said he, "but we have not drunk our champagne together yet. It is really the oddest thing. There must be some mysterious relation between us, for these things force themselves on me. Now to-day, at the luggage, I found out your house and street!"

"Champagne, ma'am?" said the waiter.

"No," she said, fiercely, "I'll not drink with you. I'll have no reconciliation."

"Pray hear me first," he said. "Stay a moment, waiter. I saw a portmanteau swung up rather roughly (by the way, captain, a hint to your fellows would be no harm, they are only too willing), when the side grazed against the hold, and half tore off a card. I saw it wouldn't stay on a minute, and really with the best intentions, though you won't credit it, took it off. On the face was your name, Mrs. Arlington, written in a very pretty hand. On the back was, 'To be left at Captain Arlington's, Grove Villa, Chatham. Seven and sixpence to pay. 11/6/63.' (You know the odd way they write that.) The very day before our vessel sailed. Obviously the trunk-maker's bill for a lock or repairs."

She almost ground her teeth, and the wine shook in her hand.

"You will not stop till you get a lesson," she said, grimly. "I am not a woman to let myself be persecuted. I can do nothing myself; but if I ask other gentlemen"—and she looked at Captain Magregor—"I am sure they will help me. Perhaps the next thing you will tell us at dinner, that you have opened my little trunk, and searched it."

"I think," said Captain Magregor, who had been appealed to, "you might let this lady's affairs alone. If we have barristers aboard, I don't see why we need have barristers' ways. In fact, now, as captain of this craft, I tell you plainly, Mr. Colter, I won't have it. I have authority here, and I must require you to give over prying into this lady's business, or looking into her trunks and that sort of thing."

He looked to her, whose eyes turned to him with speechless gratitude. There was a silence. Half the table heard that speech. Mr. Colter drank a little wine, then called in a clear voice to a gentleman a few places from him:

"Mr. Wilson! you were next me to-day when a portmanteau came out of the hold with a card hanging to it. Would that card have dropped off at a touch?"

"At a touch," said Mr. Wilson.

"Did I save it from dropping back into the hold?"

"You did," said Mr. Wilson.

"Who was it first perceived that there was writing on the back?"

"I did, certainly," said Mr. Wilson. "In fact, I remarked it as the trunk came up."

"There!" said Mr. Colter, calmly. "So much for looking into this lady's trunks. As for my remark yesterday about the husband of this lady, I looked, out of the merest idle curiosity, to see his rank and regiment, in an Army List——"

"An Army List!" she repeated, starting.

"Yes," he went on. "An Army List *of the present* month, and this is only the seventeenth, and I found him there. But that, of course, must be a printer's error (these things are edited so carelessly), for I think we understood you to say your husband is not alive?"

"Never," she answered, excitedly. "I said I was afraid he might be dead or dying, as I left him very ill."

"Then I mistook," he went on. "Now, that being so, I appeal to the company whether our excellent captain has not travelled a little beyond what is proper, in the way he has spoken to me. Really it seems to me a little unwarrantable! and if I was one of your people with a grievance, and were to bring the matter officially before my friend Sir Charles Robinson, chairman of the company, he might look at it rather seriously. Now, I put it to our captain, a brave man, and one of the best seamen going, whether he has not been a little rough with me to-day."

The captain coloured.

"Well," said he, "perhaps I spoke too strongly, and perhaps you are right, Mr. Colter. You know I have great responsibility."

The look of anger and contempt the lady gave him was beyond description. She rose at once.

"I see you have deserted me," she said, in a whisper, to the captain. "Well, so be it. I shall go on deck, and make the wind and the sea my friends. They, indeed, are faithful."

And she passed out. In about ten minutes the captain followed her.

Very soon the curiosity of the passengers had been excited about this lady and her doings; and I could see that the barrister's little speech had produced a marked impression. Some of the gentlemen took her part; but the ladies were, to a lady, against her.

The barrister was very pleasant on the subject.

"I have got so into the habit of putting this and that together," he said, "that really I can't help speculating, and following out my speculations in this way. Now, this lady, though I really may be putting myself in bodily risk (for who knows how she may turn out? and she gives me such wicked looks), is really quite like a child's puzzle to me; and positively I must put it together successfully before the voyage is out."

There was a rustle behind us, and she was standing at the top of the table. She had heard him. There was the same twitch of vexation in her mouth.

"No warnings," she said, with a smile, "will do you good. Take care; other people may be fond of puzzles too."

"Nothing can be fairer," he said, laughingly.

He was walking on deck that evening, when I saw her come up to him with a very sad and bewitching face. I could hear her low voice almost pleading. As I passed close by I heard her say something about—

"Oh, so clever? with such a reputation as you!"

To which he replied.

"Oh, nensense. You never heard of my name before, unless you had been reading conveyances and deeds all your life. No, no."

The next thing we heard was that the captain had given up his own private cabin to the strange lady. She had come on board late, and had to put up with the worst accommodation. This inflamed all the ladies still more, but more particularly Mr. Colter, who said it was "an instance of singular partiality." That very day we saw an English brig bearing down on us with a signal of distress flying. This was welcome news to the passengers, and brought every one up from below with glasses, to share in the excitement. We slackened speed and let her come near. It turned out, after all, that she was only "short of water," which created quite an ill feeling against the brig, and sent down most of the passengers in disgust. The captain came aboard our vessel in his long boat, and was presently surrounded by a group asking him all manner of questions, which provided a great subject of discussion at dinner that day. After dinner, Mr. Colter said in his gay way, "While you were all talking to the captain, I got hold of the steward, and secured a couple of English newspapers. What do you say to that? I suppose no one ever thought of that; though there is not much news, except—except—indeed——" and he kept looking up and down the columns, searching for his bit of news "one of the usual dreadful murders," he said. "Where is it?"

As he spoke, I was made to look up by an angry and impatient rustle opposite, and there saw the eyes of the lady fixed on him with such an expression of mixed terror and agony, that I was really startled.

"At Chatham, I think it was," he said: "near to your part of the world. So you had a lucky escape, Mrs. Arlington."

She was growing pale and red by turns, her hands were grasping the table with a clutch, and she half rose to go.

"Ah, here it is!"

"What do you mean by this?" she said.

He did not affect to see her, but I saw him steal a look at her.

"Why, you are not well," said Captain Magregor. "Take my arm, and come on deck."

"You won't wait to hear the exciting details?" said Mr. Colter. "Why, I declare, it's not at Chatham, after all. It was at Portsmouth. Yes, at Portsmouth. How stupid of me."

A curious expression of relief came into her face. "It was only for a moment," she said. "You know my poor husband is lying ill there, and these things happen so often."

"Ah, I see," said the captain.

"Was the murderer a sergeant—one Ridley?" asked a passenger.

"Yes! God bless me, yes!" said Mr. Colter. "How did you find that out?"

"Why, that all happened before we left England. I read it in the *Times* a week before. The fellow must be hanged by this time."

"Well, well," said Mr. Colter, laying down his paper "after that, I give it all up. I am getting stupid. I may retire from the profession."

The correcting passenger laughed and received a step in rank on the spot, in respect from his fellow-passengers.

Meanwhile our captain never abated in his attentions to the lady, though he grew more gloomy and moody every day. He had lost all his enthusiasm for his ship and never talked of her in a boastful and affectionate way. On the other hand, carrying out his view of studying everything that came in his way, Mr. Colter had latterly taken great interest in the ship and all about her, "just to fill in the time," he said. Every day at noon when the observations were taken he was carefully to assist, and picked up the outlines of navigation in a very short time. Even the mate pronounced that "he'd work the reckoning afore to-morrow next day." This was always his way Mr. Colter said, "because," he added, "who knows but a navigation case might be briefed to me? Last year I had a dyeing case, and I made up all the chemicals in a week." By-and-bye the mate's prophecy actually came true, and Mr. Colter worked out the ship's reckoning for himself in a very satisfactory way.

The next day a great dark steamer, homeward bound, came in sight, which the captain, eagerly getting his glass, and making the lady who stood near him look at, pronounced to be one of the Cunard vessels. As it drew near, all the passengers got out their letters, which, after a short parley, were sent on board; and it steamed away out of sight. This was a real incident, and was talked over eagerly and noisily at dinner. Mr. Colter, to whom the captain was very cool and yet very submissive since their little discussion, quite taking the lead. "Such a mail as went on board," he said; "all of us writing home to our fathers and mothers, daughters, wives, and husbands. By the way," he went on gaily, and with his eye on the lady, "I didn't see you give a contribution, not a line, to that poor husband in the barracks at home, sitting in his bare room, coming back from their dull mess"

She coloured, and again that fierce contortion of impatience came into her face. "How do you know?" she said. "Is the next thing to be that I am to show you all my letters before I post them?"

"God forbid," he answered, laughing, "if I had to read or look at ladies' long letters. No, no, Mrs. Arlington, only, as I always tell you, you are quite a study to me." He laughed again. "But come now," he went on, half addressing those near him, "I did remark that Mrs. Arlington missed the post, or did not know there was a mail going, and thus lost such an opportunity of writing to her husband. It was very unlucky."

Some of the passengers looked one at the other, for by this time—and really in part owing to these hints of the barrister—a sort of mystery of suspicion began to get among them about this lady. There was nothing to do; monotony was beginning to set in, so that even a little suspicion was welcome. This little fact therefore started so innocently by Mr. Colter was taken up readily, and speculated over very often. And the looks of fury and secret hostility that naturally came into her face—as I surprised her often looking at "her persecutor"—were remarkable. Really he was carrying it all too far. But he never seemed to tire of it. A little passage that took place between them a couple of mornings later "intrigued" us all yet more.

"I am hungry this morning," he began, addressing the company as usual, "and do you know who is the reason? No one would guess, I am sure. Mrs. Arlington, *you* are the reason I am hungry. What is this, fried collops? Yes, Mrs. A. is the reason." Again she was in great confusion. The ladies' eyes were upon her. "Now for the explanation. Mrs. Arlington spilt some of my chocolate this morning. I think you did it on purpose. The steward was carrying it in (I always have it at home, and I must say the lad makes it nearly as well as my own man), and Mrs. Arlington here ran against him, spilt some of it, and the poor boy brought it in afterwards to my cabin, and wanted to know should he make more. Of course I said no. But I didn't even take what was left."

The public were a little disappointed at this story, which they could not follow. The only thing they enjoyed was her really helpless state of confusion and terror. And after that morning the impression still more evidently prevailed that there was something very odd about the strange lady. Later we all knew the signification of this chocolate story.

Meanwhile, her conversations with the captain increased. That Scotch young seaman seemed to be losing gradually all his heartiness. To Mr. Colter he was civil, but moody and distant. It was remarked that the lady used to get up very early now, and was sometimes found by a serious passenger sitting, at perhaps seven in the morning, with the captain.

The Promised Land had now been some seven or eight days out, and with fair weather. We were all getting tolerably well shaken down into the ship as Mr. Colter said. This eighth day was remarkably fine with a bright sun out, and the one or two always sick passengers came creeping out of their berths to get a little fresh air and sun. Poor souls! Every one was happy, but the only curious thing was the behaviour of the captain, who all the day long had his powerful double-glasses to his eyes searching the horizon far and near. This at first was not attended to; but as he continued anxiously at this all the day, even sending men to the mast-head, and keeping a little boy there till he nearly fell off, people began to wonder, and then to ask. The first to take notice was Mr. Colter: "Not looking for land, surely?" he said, with a smile. "I made up a reckoning with the mate, and we are in latitude so and so."

The captain answered him roughly: I can look through my glasses, I suppose, without having to give an account of myself, Mr. Colter? We leave our witness-boxes at home on board this ship" And walked away down to the cabin to the lady; then came up, and spoke to the man at the wheel. It was now about five o'clock, and time for dinner. Mr. Colter, who was very friendly with the mate, and talked with him a good deal about the ship and her handling, now walked over to take a look at the binnacle before going down. "Why, look here, Cobbett," he said, "we're taking a bend out of our course. Eh? What d'ye say?"

"Yes, we are, sir," said the mate. "What's this Jim?"

"Cap'en bid me keep a quarter-point or so to nor'ard," said the steersman."

"Very odd," said Mr. Colter.

"I don't know what's coming over the cap'en," said Cobbett, thoughtfully. "I think," he added cautiously, "he's now after one of the Haver liners (so he pronounced it) for New York, which we should meet about here. That's what's at the botton of it, sir. I suspect he wants news, or something"

"Oh, indeed," said Mr. Colter, and went down to dinner. At this meal the captain and lady were both restless, and spoke little. Mr. Colter was cheerful When it was nearly done, a steward's boy came in, and whispered to the captain, who got up hastily and went on deck. This motion excited curiosity. What could it be?

After dessert had been put on, Mr. Colter, wiping his mouth with his napkin, said gaily, "I really must see what it is all about."

"Ah, you may see and see again," said Mrs. Arlington, with extraordinary fierceness, "but you will not find out much, or be able to *interfere* much *now*."

"I?" said he, good humouredly. "Not I, indeed. But a little walk on deck can do no harm." He went up, and presently many followed, for curiosity is stronger than wine.

The evening and the half darkness had come on. The skylights over the saloon looked like gorgeous illuminated globes. The sea was fresh, and cool, and blue, and the moon, seeming to be out a little before its time, was shining. Many faces were looking out to the one point where there was a black patch, and a twinkling red and green light growing larger every moment. Many fingers pointed it out to each other. "See the Haver packet!" said Cobbett, coming up to Mr. Colter; "we're out of our course by three hours. Nigh on forty mile. Only think! Of course it's his affair, and he'll see what the owners will say."

The captain was on his paddle-box, giving orders.

"We're going at full speed, you see," said the mate. "She's a faster boat, and won't lie by for us. The French skipper knows *his* dooty to *his* company."

"Oh, I see," said Mr. Colter. "Where's Mrs. Arlington?"

She was in her cabin. By-and-bye some boxes were coming up from the hold. Presently she herself came up, dressed in her shawls and cloaks, and with all her baskets and packages. "I see," said Mr. Colter again.

"Perhaps you do," she said, "but not for much longer. I am going at last to be set free from your insolent and unmanly persecutions. This kind captain is going to put me on board that vessel which is bound for New York."

By this time a knot of leading passengers had gathered round, listening with wonder. We were gradually drawing nearer to the vessel. The captain was coming down from his paddle-box with triumph.

"We shall overhaul her yet," he said. "They have seen our signals. They are getting out the boat so as to have it ready. They have stopped at last."

He was turning to go, when Mr. Colter, suddenly changing his habitual jocular manner, said: "Just a word with you, captain, before you move in this matter."

He took him by the arm, and led him away down to the end of the vessel, the captain going sulkily. Mrs. Arlington was very restless during this interview, but she looked very often towards the dark French ship.

In a moment they both came back. The captain was very excited.

"I'll not listen to you, sir. You should be ashamed of yourself. I shan't move in the business, or listen to such calumnies."

"Brave and gallant protector," she said, taking the captain's hand. "I knew I had a friend in you who would stand by me."

"Then you force me to appeal to the passengers, and to them I *shall* appeal."

"You would not be so cowardly—so cruel," she said, half imploringly.

I shall tell them what I know *and can prove* as soon as we touch land. I shall tell them that this woman——"

"Tell what you like," said the captain, doggedly. "Here's the vessel, and on board she shall."

In fact we were now drifting up beside the great black figure of the French steamer, breathing and blowing off the steam like a tired horse. The men were in the boat, and the trunks were about being swung over the side.

"Well, then," said Mr. Colter, "if you won't listen to reason, I shall go too. New York will be very pleasant, and *we have an extradition treaty with that country.*"

There was a pause. The two stood looking at each other, the lady trembling and breathing hard. The voice of the French captain was heard through a speaking-trumpet.

"Well then," said she, with a sort of dreadful smile; "since you are so positive in the matter, I suppose you must have your way. I am very sorry to have given these foreign gentlemen all this trouble; but it is better to submit than to have a scene. I shall never be able, Mr. Colter, to repay you for all your intrusive kindness."

She hurried down again to her cabin, but her last look at the barrister was one no one could forget.

The vessel was put on her old course.

For some days more the voyage continued. Still the lady did not come into the cabin for meals. "I have given her leave," said the captain, ferociously. "I suppose I have *that* power aboard my own ship, and I'd like to see the man that will dispute it."

"So should I," said Mr. Colter, smiling. "Poor Jack would be laid in irons, and properly so. The law gives you full power, cap'en, to a certain extent. We *must all support the law, cap'en.* The legal theory is, that the deck of every English vessel is a portion of the British soil."

The captain answered nothing. It was the last day. We were to be off the coast by evening. By evening we were off the coast, near a tongue of land and a lighthouse. But it was nearly dark. Passengers were all in excitement. A splash of oars was heard alongside, and the Custom officers, some green-looking men in brigand hats, came on board. They went through the usual business. To our surprise we heard Mr. Colter talking in what was apparently excellent Spanish with the leader of the party. The leader was very obsequious, and touched his hat often. Mr. Colter gave him a letter as the boat went away—two were left behind in charge of the vessel.

Mr. Colter was literally now regarded as a being of mysterious power.

About nine that night (we were all to land in the morning) another boat was heard coming alongside, and a gentleman came up the side, who in English asked the captain to see Mr. Colter. The captain asked his business a little gruffly. "I am the consul here," said the other.

Mr. Colter, who was smoking, came up. The consul took off his hat. "I hope Lord Boxminster is well," he said, obsequiously. "His lordship wrote to me by the last mail. We shall do everything we can for you, Mr. Colter. Would you like to come ashore to-night and sleep on dry land—at an hotel? I can manage that."

"Well then, do you know, I should," said Mr. Colter, gaily. "I have, however, a few little things to put together first."

"Hope you enjoyed the voyage," said the consul.

"Well I *did*, since you ask me," he answered. "It has really been like Westminster Hall all the way. I suppose you can give me half an hour?"

Half an hour after that he came into the saloon muffled up to go. I and the captain were the only people there. "Good-bye," said Mr. Colter, good humouredly, "for the present. It seems a little invidious my being the *only one allowed to go ashore*, but I shall be back in the morning. Good-bye."

"And what legacy do you leave behind?" said a woman's voice close by. We looked up, and saw flashing eyes, and distorted features, and a quivering lip.

"Good gracious!" said Mr. Colter.

"What legacy? I say," she repeated; "a noble, manly, and chivalrous one! You a gentleman? No; I will tell you what you are—a miserable spy, a common detective! God forgive you"

"What strange language!" said Mr Colter, looking round.

"If I was a low creature I would curse you," she went on, in a fury; "I would pray—as I will pray to-night—that the boat which takes you to shore may open and sink to the bottom. You mean, unworthy spy, you! You menchard, you! You crawling, creeping, sneaking spy; this is the dirty work *you* love! Curse you, I say!"

"What language!" said Mr. Colter, not in the least disturbed.

"What have I done to you? Why did you fasten on me from the beginning of the voyage—a poor woman that did you no harm—tell me that—eh?"

Mr. Colter suddenly became grave. (It was a curious and most exciting scene; the yellow oil lamps of the saloon playing on her face.)

"Since you ask me," he said, "I shall tell you—something, at least. Young William Arlington, your husband—*that was*——"

"Was?" she repeated, faltering.

"—Was the son of a very dear friend of mine. I knew something of his history—how the foolish boy had been entrapped into a marriage at Boulogne with a sort of half French woman, that no one knew anything of, and about whom there were strange rumours. Now, Mrs. Arlington?"

"Fals, false—every word of it," she said, furiously.

"We shall see," he said, gathering up his coats and shawls. "I shall not appear much more in this business. Others will look after it. Sorry no one else is allowed on shore. Good night all"

She gave a half shriek, and shook her hand at him.

"May that boat of yours sink you, sink you, sink——"

She stopped herself, and rushed back into her cabin, for stray passengers were looking out in wonder. I could not for a long while get rid of the dreadful idea of her appearance as I saw her then.

In the morning—a beautiful bright morning—we saw the fine gorgeous coast quite clear. But, to my astonishment, there were police in the Spanish dress on the deck, talking with the captain, who was very excited. And the English consul was there too. The passengers were all gathered on the deck, and whispering.

At last the captain went down, and two of the officers. He came up in a moment, with a wild scared face.

She in her cabin; but it was fast locked. No one had seen her. No one could see her, or ever did see her again. That deadly look given to Mr. Colter proved to be the last look she gave to mortal man. When the anxious captain had, at last, her cabin door forced, she was found lying in her berth quite dead and cold; and the ship's doctor pronounced that she had died of poison.

When the English newspapers got out to the Brazils, we all heard of the dreadful Chatham murder of a young officer who had married a half French milliner against the wishes of his family.

The murderess, the papers said, had got away—it was believed in a Brazilian packet—but hoped, according to their favourite phrase, that "the officers of justice would soon be on her track."

Mr. Colter made the return voyage successfully, and much improved in his health, and is now the well-known Serjeant Colter, who stands next for Solicitor-General.

A VERY simple invention was exhibited at the late Birmingham Cattle Show for making butter by atmospheric action, the air being forced by a plunger into the midst of the milk or cream, which is contained in a cylinder, the result being in a few minutes butter is made, leaving the milk perfectly sweet for family use.

A GOLD mine has, we are glad to say, been discovered in the land of the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. The ore yields at present one pound of gold to sixteen of other metal. It is, however, feared that it will not hold out long. Gold diggings on the Rhine would be a traveller's novelty, albeit the Rhine is known to be and many stories are told of lucky findings.

M. GEORGES VILLE thus classifies the varieties of fermentation: 1. Fermentation by the effect of contact, as in the decomposition of water by fibrine. 2. Fermentation by communication of motion, as in the reduction of oxide of silver by oxygenated water, the action of pectase upon pectine, of diastase upon starch, of myrosine upon myronate of potash, and of synaptase upon amydaline. 3. Fermentation by organic activity, as in the transformation of sugar into alcohol, carbonic acid, &c., under the influence of yeast.

A SIMPLE but very useful means has been devised at Kew for mapping the spectrum lines so as to show correctly their relative distances and positions. The paper to which the lines are to be transferred is wrapped upon a cylinder, the circle of which is graduated and fitted with a vernier and micrometer screw, by means of which it may be turned through any required angle from the starting place, where a ruler edge enables the operator to trace the line upon the paper without any difficulty. The angular distances between the lines of the spectrum are furnished by the graduated circle of the instrument and a micrometer attached to the eye-piece.

The total number of passenger tickets issued by the railway companies of the United Kingdom last year was 229,272,167. In 1863 it was 204,699,466; in 1862, 185,485,727; in 1861, 173,773,218; in 1860, 163,483,572; in 1859, 149,807,148; in 1858, 139,193,699; in 1857, 139,008,888; in 1856, 129,347,592; and in 1855, 118,595,135. Thus in ten years the movement of human life on British railways nearly doubled. Allowance must, of course, be made for the additional extent of railway brought into operation; but while in 1855 the circulation attained an average of 14,323 per mile, in 1864 it had risen to an average of 16,612 per mile.

THE consumption of steel for pen-making is enormous; twenty-four years ago it amounted to 120 tons annually, and was equivalent to about 200,000,000 of pens. This quantity is now greatly increased in consequence of the penny postage and the improvements in steelpen manufacture. Some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that pens may now be bought by the trade at 4d. per gross, the box included, and that there are houses which produce 20,000, 30,000, and even 50,000 pens daily throughout the year. The best material is said to be Swedish iron, which is converted for the purpose both on the old plan in a furnace or by the Bessemer process, and subsequently hardened by tilting, casting into ingots, and rolling it into thin sheets.

THE PROPERTIES OF PEPSINE.—The Société Médicale du Pantheon, having examined the different forms of pepsine prepared by Dr. Kofmann, has made the following report:—1. Pepsine is a substance which has the power of coagulating milk, and of dissolving albuminous and fibrinous materials. 2. The proportion of pepsine necessary to coagulate a given quantity of milk depends upon its purity, impure specimens having a feeble coagulating power. 25 milligrammes of pure pepsine can coagulate 100 grammes of milk heated to 40° centigrade. 3. The preparations sold under the names of pure and neutral pepsine, are very often neither pure nor neutral. 4. Mixing it with starch does not appear to exert a very conservative influence upon pepsine. 5. Pepsine may be preserved in a pure condition by enclosing it in gelatine capsules (Kofmann's plan), or by mixing it with an equal quantity of vegetable charcoal (Domerc's method).

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at	6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3	do.	2s.	0½d. "
"	2	do.	2s.	0½d. "
"	1	do.	2s.	0½d. "
"	On demand	do.	2s.	0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1	month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
3 do.	1s. 11½d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
" " 6 "	5 "
" " 12 "	6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
	On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
" 6	" 5	"
" 12	" 7	"

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody.	¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1	2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¾d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यक ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain	4	do.
do.	9 do.	5	do.
do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 1d.	"
3 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 "	2s. 0½d.	"
1 "	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશ્યુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

थि इर्डीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चायना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
5 "	1s. 11½d.
4 "	1s. 11½d.
3 "	1s. 11½d.
2 "	1s. 11¼d.
1 "	1s. 11¼d.
Demand	1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	4 per cent.
3 "	5 "
16 "	6 "
"	8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3	months	5 per cent.
" 6	"	6 " "
" 9	"	7 " "
" 12	"	8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

Loans.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

Exchange.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

Commission.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tell on the strongest frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consist in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills. These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equable circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously; they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee,
Do. " at 3	at 2s. 1d.	"
Do. " Demand Do. Scotland Do. Ireland	2s. 0½d.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	" "
Do. 6 "	4	" "
Do. 12 "	5	" "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand	at 1s. 11½d.	"

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	per cent.
" 3 months' "	4
" 6 " "	5
" 12 " "	7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
"	1 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	on Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s. 0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
" 6 "	5	"
" 12 "	6	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000, *shares of Ten Pounds each.*
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre, House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " "	5	" "
" 12 " " "	6	" "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.		2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Demand.		2s. 0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4	per cent. per annum.
6 " " "	5	" "
12 " " "	6	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 *in* 20,000 *shares of Rs.* 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
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Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

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The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

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PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.

A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

Two elegant Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

Two self-driving Cab-bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.

One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.

One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.

One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.
22nd January, 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Marry Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venitains in every directions, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A set of very best and highly finished full-mounted Solid Silver Carriage Harness, with round rein, by Kesterton. The above Harness purposely made to order, and only one imported in Bombay. Cost near £110.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

4 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith and Newton.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen, and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

ALSO,

A nearly new George the IV. headed Park Phaeton, with a moveable driving Coach box with rumble seat with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis Long Acre.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

A handsome and well finished Landau Sociable, by R. B. Mulliner, made to order, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England, who has used it for a fortnight only. Price moderate to ensure ready sale. To be seen on 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,
The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass shutters, lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, by E. Davis, few silver mounted, very handsome Ladies's and Gentlemen's Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

2½ new and light Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 7th February 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto	3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto	7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto	6	8
Punch, vol. 49. Ditto	6	8
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Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865	6	0
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St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec.	4	4
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14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

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LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien	Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux	" 20 "
Batailly	" 32 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1	"
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	"
BRANDY			1	"
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	"
Do.	(Larose)		3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
	CHAMPAGNE.		
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28
	RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.		
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
	CLARETS.		
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Monthenil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
	BRANDY.		
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	"	"	"	35
Do.	good	"	"	"	30
SHERRY,	dry	"	"	"	25
Do.	pale	"	"	"	25
Do.	do.	"	"	"	18
CLARET, Breakfast		"	"	"	12
BRANDY,		"	"	"	24
Do.		"	"	"	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle		"	"	"	26
Tent Wine		"	"	"	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine		"	"	"	22
A good Wine		"	"	"	18
do.		"	pts.	"	11
SPIRITS—Hollands		"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		"	qts.	"	36
do.		"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau		"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		"	"	"	21
" " " Ditto		"	pts.	"	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		"	"	"	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

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MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to	
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" Kurrachee	" " Budgett and Hughes.	
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	" 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	" 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	" 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	" 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	" 90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE SAFES, ICE BOXES, AND ICE CHESTS.—Just to hand, a quantity of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes; also, the new CABINET REFRIGERATORY, of solid mahogany, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Dining Room.
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7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—Best models and superior toned instruments, complete, in cases, suitable for Presentation.
Violins.........From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each.
Guitars........ " " 65 to " 200 "
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobb's patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

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Fire Premiums for year 1860		262,977	19	11
Do. do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do. do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do. do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

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The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1*st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2*nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3*rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4*th.* The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5*th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6*th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7*th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8*th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9*th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10*th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11*th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12*th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of* 28 *days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13*th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14*th.* Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15*th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer begs respectfully to inform his Customers and Friends that he has this day removed his business from House No. 25 to No. 8 Meadow Street just opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, where orders will be thankfully received and attended to.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, the undermentioned Goods, landed from ex *Royal Alice,* viz.: 8 Cases containing Tumblers and Wine Glasses, and 2 Cases of Envelopes.

ALSO,

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

The Effects of the deceased persons, consisting of a very large valuable Ship's Tool Chest complete, Wearing Apparel and Sundries, &c.

BEER AND PORTER.

BASS BEER (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by *Cameron and Saunders* and Guiness Porter ditto bottled by *Child.* Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *First rate quality,* and can be confidently recommended.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th February 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 " Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Madapollams.
4 " Grey Dhotties.
5 " Do. Moogasady.
4 " T. R. Sarries.
4 cases of Woollen and Union Cloth.
20 Muskets with Bayonets.
20 Single Rifle Guns with Do.
10 do. with Shots.
2 superior Double Barrel Guns in Mahogany cases.

Just Landed.

1 case very superior gilt Wall Paper and Border.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 17th February 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, LADY'S HORSE AND HARNESS, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MARIA HILL HOUSE, MAZAGON, NEAR THE POWDER WORKS

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at (her residence) Maria Hill House, Mazagon, near the Powder Works, the property of Miss FOGERTY; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish-covers, handsome Epergne with Plateau and rich cut Glass Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Bread Baskets, a Mahogany Box of best Electroplate, Spoons and, Forks, Plate-handled Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.; the Furniture all carved well seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Table, Sideboards, Arms and Easy Chairs, Reclining Couches, elegant Carved Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Silk Damask, a splendid Ottoman, all with rich Crimson, round Teapoys, Pictures in rosewood, maple and gilt frames, Camp-cots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Mahogany Cheval Glasses, six and three Lights Gas Chandeliers, and Plated 4 and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing and Washing Tables, Screens, Globe Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, a Cow in Calf, and a Bull Calf, Pigs, Goats, Sheep, Ducks, and Dispense articles &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One close Carriage or Phaeton with Shutters.
One white Arab Lady's Riding Horse.
One Lady's Side Saddle with Bridle.
Plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.
A Hunting Saddle and Bridle, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, all the handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel A. M. MURRAY, Royal Artillery.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, 50 dozen Claret, Musical Boxes.

50 Dozen quarts superior Brandy.

A few Iron and Brass Bedsteads of sizes.

23 handsome large Pier Glasses in richly carved gilt frames, and suites of superior Mahogany and Walnutwood Drawingroom Furniture, 104 great Gross of Parisian Grelot Buttons (plated), a few pairs of handsome Gig and Phaeton Lanterns, 2 Mechanical Clocks with moving birds, Pictures in gilt frames.

AT 1 P. M.
On account of the concerned.

1 Waggonette Mail Phaeton, with Omnibus top and Umbrella, by Jones, of Southampton, just landed from *Mary Stenhouse,* in slightly salt water damaged state.

Any other Carriages or Horses offering.

Will be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant:—

"Starbeam," an English thorough-bred Mare, by "Kingston."

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., the property of Jerome Burns. Esq., at his residence, Mount Road, Mazagon; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Card and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prie-dieu, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screens, Sideboards, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Semi-Grand Piano, by "Erard," Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.
(if not previously disposed of),
A Sociable, with Horse and Harness complete.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

20 Bales Grey Madapollams.
15 " " Shirting.
15 " " Jacconets.
7 " " T. Cloth.
2 Cases of Per cussion Caps.
200 Gross Wooden Screws.
3 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
5 " " Sarries and Hoodnies
An Invoice of American Lamps.
A few of 6, 8, 10, and 12 Light Gas Chandeliers.
100 Muskets with Bayonets.
2,200 Rolls of Wall Paper,
On account of Ebramjee Moolana Adambhoy:—
2 Cases Ball Thread.
On account of Noordoodin Jiwakhan:—
150 Cwts. of Paper Mill Board.
On account of first purshaser:—
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches and Plated Waiters.
375 Pieces Irish Linen.
On account of the underwriters:—
At 1 P. M., in the Fort Custom House.
H G M M / 39 | 40—2 Cases Silk Piece Goods more or less damaged by salt water, landed ex steamer *Jeddo.*
S P G
Just landed ex *City of Tanjore.*
A few Barrels Crabbie's superior Ginger Wine and Jamaica Rum. 4 dozens in a Barrel.

SALE OF SHARES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, near the Mercantile Bank, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited), the following Shares:—

On account and at the risk of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff:—
10 Shares of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited)·
On account and at the risk of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bhownugria:—
1 Share of the Frere Land Reclamation Company (Limited).
On account and at the risk of Pranjeewundass Hurjeewundass:—
3 Shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

SALE OF THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES."

Notice is hereby given, that the Ship *Prince of Wales,* will be sold by Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., at their Rooms, in the Marine 3rd Street. The Ship will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, with all her Masts, Tackle, Stores, &c., a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, Slides for Pictures, Glass Plates, Mahogany Boxes for Plates, Glass Baths, Mahogany Copying Frames for Pictures, Stereoscopes, Porcelain Dishes, Developing Stand, Scales and Weights, Albumenized Paper, Porcelain and Glass Funnels, Camera Stands, Tripod Stand Head rests, Buffs for Plates, Printing Frames, Plateholders, Dust Blowers, Rolling Machine, Argentometers, Glass Rods, Measure Glasses, a variety of Chemicals &c., &c. The above are now on view.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham,* consisting of *Teak Logs square,* ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal,* &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are ready, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 16th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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